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Roche Diabetes Care, Inc.

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY**

ROCHE DIAGNOSTICS CORP. and ROCHE
DIABETES CARE, INC.;

Plaintiffs,

v.

JEFFREY C. SMITH; STEVEN L. HADLOCK;
SAHILY PAOLINE; DAVID GRANT; JUSTIN
LEAVITT; BLAINE SMITH; TRAVIS HUGHES;
ALISON WISTNER; ADAM KOOPERSMITH;
LEE H. ROSEBUSH; ZB, N.A.; HUGHES &
COMPANY; HUGHES & COMPANY
INVESTMENT PARTNERS, LLC; KESMAN
HUGHES & COMPANY, LLC; HS MEDSOURCE
HOLDCO, LLC; MERCATO MANAGEMENT,
LLC; MERCATO PARTNERS, LLC; MERCATO
PARTNERS GROWTH II GP, LLC; MERCATO
PARTNERS GROWTH II, L.P.; MERCATO
PARTNERS GROWTH AFFILIATES II, L.P.;
MERCATO PARTNERS AI II, L.P.; MERCATO
PARTNERS INGRAM, LLC; MERCATO
PARTNERS INGRAM CO-INVEST, LLC;
JABODON PT COMPANY; PRITZKER GROUP
VENTURE CAPITAL LLC; NWV-ALLIANCE
LLC; and NWV-ALLIANCE-2 LLC;

Defendants.

Civil Action No. _____

Civil Action No. 2:17-cv-5552-CCC-CLW
(Related Case)

**COMPLAINT
JURY DEMAND**

Plaintiffs Roche Diagnostics Corp. and Roche Diabetes Care, Inc. (together, “Roche”), for their Complaint against Defendants Jeffrey C. Smith; Steven L. Hadlock; Sahily Paoline; David Grant; Justin Leavitt; Blaine Smith; Travis Hughes; Alison Wistner; Adam Koopersmith; Lee H. Rosebush; ZB, N.A.; Hughes & Company; Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC; Kesman Hughes & Company, LLC; HS Medsource Holdco, LLC; Mercato Management, LLC; Mercato Partners, LLC; Mercato Partners Growth II GP, LLC; Mercato Partners Growth II, L.P.; Mercato Partners Growth Affiliates II, L.P.; Mercato Partners AI II, L.P.; Mercato Partners Ingram, LLC; Mercato Partners Ingram Co-Invest, LLC; Jabodon PT Company; Pritzker Group Venture Capital LLC; NWV-Alliance LLC; and NWV-Alliance-2 LLC, hereby allege as follows:

NATURE OF THE ACTION

1. Roche, a manufacturer of blood glucose test strips for diabetes patients, brings this lawsuit against the persons responsible for operating, managing, and financing a sophisticated insurance-fraud enterprise that caused Roche more than \$87 million in damages.
2. Defendants are former officers and directors of Alliance Medical Holdings, LLC d/b/a Alliance Health and its corporate predecessors, subsidiaries, and affiliates (collectively, “Alliance”); investment funds that knowingly financed Alliance’s fraud and supervised its operations through their agents on Alliance’s Board of Directors; and the bank that provided financing and banking services purposefully directed at facilitating Alliance’s fraudulent business model.
3. Through Alliance, Defendants ran an elaborate scheme to gain illicit profits by means of fraud. Defendants conspired to obtain not-for-retail (“NFR”) blood glucose test strips manufactured and packaged by Roche for sale by mail order to beneficiaries of insurance plans that cover test strips under a medical benefit. Instead, Defendants dispensed the

test strips to beneficiaries of insurance plans that cover test strips under a pharmacy benefit.

Defendants then submitted insurance claims to the pharmacy-benefit plans falsely representing that they had dispensed retail strips.

4. By doing this, Defendants illegally exploited the substantial difference in wholesale list price and insurance reimbursement rates between the NFR strips intended for medical beneficiaries and the retail strips intended for pharmacy beneficiaries.

5. Dispensing NFR strips and submitting fraudulent insurance claims for retail strips was the “foundational practice” of Alliance, according to the sworn testimony of Alliance Executive Vice President Jevan Woolley.

6. By carrying out their fraudulent scheme through Alliance, Defendants caused Roche to wrongfully pay over \$87 million in rebates and to lose a similar amount of sales of retail strips. Roche brings this lawsuit to obtain compensation for the damages caused by Defendants’ fraud and other wrongful acts.

PARTIES

Plaintiffs

7. Plaintiff Roche Diagnostics Corp. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Indiana, with its principal place of business at 9115 Hague Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46250. Roche Holding AG is the ultimate parent company of Roche Diagnostics Corp.

8. Plaintiff Roche Diabetes Care, Inc. is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 9115 Hague Road, Indianapolis, Indiana 46250. Roche Diagnostics Corp. included Roche’s U.S. commercial diabetes business until November 2015, when the U.S. commercial diabetes business was transferred to a separate legal entity, Roche Diabetes Care, Inc. Roche Diabetes Care, Inc. is

engaged in the business of manufacturing and marketing blood glucose test strips. Roche Holding AG is the ultimate parent company of Roche Diabetes Care, Inc.

Defendants

9. Defendant Jeffrey C. Smith is a Utah resident, having an address at 987 East Old English Road, Draper, Utah 84020. Smith was Chief Executive Officer of Alliance until the middle of 2017.

10. Defendant Steven L. Hadlock is a Utah resident. Hadlock was a Director of Pharmacy Operations for Alliance.

11. Defendant Sahily Paoline is a Utah resident. Paoline was the Pharmacist in Charge of Medsource Rx, a pharmacy controlled by Alliance. Paoline later became Director of Pharmacy Operations, Senior Vice President of Pharmacy Operations, and the Chief Pharmacy Officer of Alliance.

12. Defendant David Grant is a Utah resident. Grant was General Counsel of Alliance beginning in November 2013.

13. Defendant Justin Leavitt is a Utah resident. Leavitt is the former Chief Financial Officer of Alliance.

14. Defendant Blaine Smith is a Utah resident. Smith was the Senior Vice President of Sales, and later Chief Revenue Officer, of Alliance.

15. Defendant Travis Hughes is an Illinois resident. Hughes was a director of Alliance and principal of the Hughes Entities, a major investor in Alliance.

16. Defendant Alison Wistner is a Utah resident. Wistner was a director of Alliance and Managing Director of Mercato Partners, a major investor in Alliance.

17. Defendant Adam Koopersmith is an Illinois resident. Koopersmith was a director of Alliance and Partner at Pritzker Group, a major investor in Alliance.

18. Defendant Lee H. Rosebush is a Washington, D.C. resident. Rosebush was a director of Alliance.

19. Defendant ZB, N.A. is a national banking association with its principal place of business at One South Main Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84133.

20. Non-party Alliance Medical Holdings, LLC d/b/a Alliance Health is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Delaware, with its principal place of business at 9883 South 500 West, Sandy, Utah 84070, and later at 10855 South River Front Parkway, South Jordan, Utah 84095. On April 4, 2017, Alliance and many of its affiliates filed voluntary petitions for relief under Chapter 11 of Title 11 of the United States Code in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Southern District of Texas.

21. Defendants HS Medsource Holdco, LLC, Kesman Hughes & Company, LLC, Hughes & Company, and Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC (collectively, the “Hughes Entities”) are each organized under the laws of the State of Delaware. Hughes & Company and Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC each have a principal place of business at 161 North Clark Street, Suite 1310, Chicago, Illinois 60601. Defendant Kesman Hughes & Company, LLC has a principal place of business at 1200 Longmeadow Lane, Lake Forest, Illinois 60045. HS Medsource Holdco, LLC has a principal place of business at 747 North LaSalle Boulevard, Suite 500, Chicago, Illinois 60654.

22. Defendants Mercato Management, LLC, Mercato Partners, LLC, Mercato Partners Growth II GP, LLC, Mercato Partners Growth II, L.P., Mercato Partners Growth Affiliates II, L.P., Mercato Partners AI II, L.P., Mercato Partners Ingram, LLC, and Mercato Partners Ingram Co-Invest, LLC (collectively, “Mercato Partners”) are each organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with a principal place of business at 2750 East Cottonwood Parkway, Suite 500, Cottonwood Heights, Utah 84121.

23. Defendants Jabodon PT Company, Pritzker Group Venture Capital LLC, NWV-Alliance LLC, and NWV-Alliance-2 LLC (collectively, “Pritzker Group”) are each organized under the laws of the State of Delaware with a principal place of business at 111 South Wacker Drive, Suite 4000, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

24. The Court has subject matter jurisdiction over this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 and 1367; 18 U.S.C. §§ 1964 and 1965; and general principles of ancillary and pendent jurisdiction.

25. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendants because they regularly transact or have transacted business in the District of New Jersey by, for example, selling Roche test strips and other manufacturers’ products into the State of New Jersey and receiving insurance reimbursements from insurance companies located in the State of New Jersey. The Court also has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(k) and/or 18 U.S.C. § 1965. The Court also has personal jurisdiction over each Defendant because the tortious acts described herein (which occurred in New Jersey, among other places) were conducted and/or directed by each Defendant, and because the conspiracy described in this Complaint took place in substantial part in New Jersey and each Defendant knowingly took part in that conspiracy.

26. Venue is proper in the District of New Jersey pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(a) in that a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this District, and one or more of the Defendants is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Venue is also proper in the District of New Jersey under 18 U.S.C. § 1965.

Individual Defendants

27. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendants Jeffrey C. Smith,

Steven L. Hadlock, Sahily Paoline, David Grant, Justin Leavitt, Blaine Smith, Travis Hughes, Alison Wistner, Adam Koopersmith, and Lee H. Rosebush (collectively, the “Individual Defendants”) because they committed and/or caused the commission of the torts and RICO predicate acts/incidents alleged herein in New Jersey. As discussed below, the Individual Defendants sold, aided and abetted the sale of, and conspired to sell Roche products in the State of New Jersey as part of an illegal scheme to fraudulently obtain improper insurance reimbursements. To further their scheme, and as further alleged herein, each of the Individual Defendants:

- A. Owned, operated, and/or managed businesses operating in New Jersey;
- B. Personally perpetrated fraud in New Jersey, and/or caused businesses that they owned, operated, and/or managed to perpetrate fraud in New Jersey;
- C. Employed and managed pharmacists and pharmacy technicians operating in and committing fraud in New Jersey;
- D. Applied for and received, or directed the application and receipt of, pharmacy permits from the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy;
- E. Owned, operated, and/or managed businesses that received insurance reimbursements from insurance companies located in New Jersey;
- F. Caused the businesses that they owned, operated, and/or managed in New Jersey to use the Postal Service and/or other commercial carriers to ship test strips to persons both in and outside of New Jersey tens of thousands of times; and
- G. Caused the businesses that they owned, operated, and/or managed in New Jersey to use interstate wires to transmit fraudulent insurance claims both in and outside of New Jersey, and to receive and transfer the illicit proceeds from such fraudulent insurance claims into bank accounts both in and outside of New Jersey, tens of thousands of times.

28. The Individual Defendants carried out their fraudulent scheme through numerous business entities that were subsidiaries of or affiliated with Alliance, including pharmacies located in Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Illinois, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio,

Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, and Virginia.

29. New Jersey was a major center of operations for the fraud Defendants carried out through Alliance. Specifically, one New Jersey arm of Defendants' fraudulent enterprise—Peterson Pharmacy in South Amboy, New Jersey—submitted false insurance claims for *over 10 million* Roche test strips between 2014 and 2017, the most of any Alliance-affiliated pharmacy during that period. The Peterson Pharmacy in New Jersey was thus a location of a substantial part of the tortious acts giving rise to the claims in this Complaint.

30. The Individual Defendants established, operated, managed, and directed the Peterson Pharmacy to carry out the tortious and predicate acts/incidents described herein, and by doing so, affirmatively and expressly directed their tortious conduct into the State of New Jersey. Specifically, Defendants Jeffrey Smith, Hadlock, Paoline, Grant, Leavitt, and Blaine Smith were each personally involved in establishing, operating, and/or managing Alliance's fraudulent activities in New Jersey through Peterson Pharmacy.

31. In 2016, Alliance's directors—including Defendants Hughes, Wistner, Koopersmith, and Rosebush—approved Alliance's acquisition of Peterson Pharmacy. They were expressly aware of Alliance's fraudulent billing practices and approved Alliance's acquisition of Peterson Pharmacy because doing so would improve Alliance's ability to perpetrate and profit from those fraudulent practices in New Jersey.

Investor Defendants

32. The Court has personal jurisdiction over the Hughes Entities, Mercato Partners, and Pritzker Group (collectively, the "Investor Defendants") because they knowingly funded and approved in writing the Individual Defendants' scheme to fraudulently obtain reimbursement for retail strips despite having dispensed NFR strips. The Investor Defendants agreed to fund this fraudulent scheme through New Jersey pharmacies.

33. The Investor Defendants also directed Alliance's fraud into New Jersey through their agents on Alliance's Board of Directors. The Investor Defendants' agents on Alliance's Board of Directors—Defendants Hughes, Wistner, and Koopersmith—were intimately aware of Alliance's fraudulent billing practices and approved Alliance's acquisition of Peterson Pharmacy precisely because doing so would enable Alliance to perpetrate its fraud in New Jersey, and reap the resulting profits.

ZB, N.A.

34. The Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant ZB, N.A. ("Zions") because Zions knowingly funded, and expressly approved in writing, the Individual Defendants' scheme to fraudulently obtain reimbursement for retail strips while dispensing NFR strips. Zions expressly agreed to fund the execution of this fraudulent scheme through pharmacies located in New Jersey and received payments directly from the same New Jersey pharmacies.

35. Zions entered into a Credit Agreement with Alliance effective June 24, 2014. As alleged in detail below, the Credit Agreement explicitly acknowledged that Zions was providing credit to Alliance so that its pharmacy-subsidaries/affiliates could fraudulently dispense NFR strips to patients but submit reimbursement claims for retail strips.

36. After acquiring Peterson Pharmacy in 2016, Alliance operated the pharmacy through New Jersey Rx, LLC ("New Jersey Rx"), a New Jersey limited liability corporation. By no later than April 2016, Alliance notified Zions that it was submitting insurance reimbursement claims from Peterson Pharmacy. And by April 2016, Zions began including Peterson Pharmacy's accounts receivable in its analysis of Alliance's financial position.

37. By no later than November 2016, Alliance notified Zions it was submitting reimbursement claims from Newton Pharmacy in Newton, New Jersey. Newton

Pharmacy is owned and operated by Newton Rx, LLC (“Newton Rx”), a New Jersey limited liability corporation and subsidiary of Alliance.

38. Zions established bank accounts for New Jersey Rx, Newton Rx, and other Alliance subsidiaries. Proceeds from the fraudulent reimbursement claims made by Peterson Pharmacy and Newton Pharmacy were deposited into their accounts with Zions and used to pay down Alliance’s credit line with Zions.

39. On November 15, 2016, Alliance’s Chief Financial Officer, Scott Klossner, provided a certificate to Zions showing Alliance’s compliance with the Credit Agreement. The certificate included a list of guarantors of Alliance’s obligations under the Credit Agreement, including New Jersey Rx and Newton Rx.

40. On February 22, 2017, Zions entered into a Joinder Agreement with New Jersey Rx, Newton Rx, and several other Alliance subsidiaries whereby the subsidiaries purported to become guarantors of Alliance’s obligations under the Credit Agreement. That same day, Zions entered into a Pledge and Security Agreement with New Jersey Rx, Newton Rx, and several other Alliance subsidiaries whereby the subsidiaries purported to grant Zions security interests in property to secure Alliance’s debt under the Credit Agreement.

FACTS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

Roche’s Blood Glucose Test Strip Products

41. Roche is one of the leading manufacturers of blood glucose test strips, which Roche markets and sells under the Accu-Check® brand. Diabetes patients place a drop of blood on a strip and insert the strip into a meter, which provides a blood glucose reading. Millions of people depend on Roche’s test strips to monitor their blood sugar.

42. In the United States, the vast majority of Roche’s test strips are paid for by health insurance. Some health insurance plans cover test strips under a pharmacy benefit, the

same benefit that covers prescription drugs. Other plans cover test strips under a medical benefit (also known as a “durable medical equipment” or “DME” benefit), the same benefit that covers medical equipment such as wheelchairs. Like all major manufacturers, Roche sells its test strips in different packages and through different distribution channels targeted to patients with these different types of insurance coverage.

43. Specifically, Accu-Chek test strips that are intended for patients with DME insurance are packaged and labeled as “not for retail sale” (or “NFR”). Patients with this insurance typically purchase test strips from mail-order DME distributors. The DME distributors purchase Accu-Chek NFR products under contracts that require them to sell only to patients with DME insurance.

44. Accu-Chek test strips intended for sale to patients with pharmacy-benefit insurance are packaged and labeled as retail products for distribution to retail pharmacies. Although the vast majority of retail Accu-Chek test strips are paid for by pharmacy-benefit insurance, retail products may be sold to anyone, including people who do not have insurance and pay cash.

45. During the relevant time period, Roche sold retail strips to wholesalers at list prices ranging from about \$51.25 to \$78.07 per 50-strip vial. The wholesalers sell the retail strips to retail pharmacies at a small markup above the wholesale price. When a patient with pharmacy-benefit insurance purchases Roche retail strips, the patient’s insurance plan reimburses the pharmacy at an additional markup. Under contracts with the pharmacy-benefit insurers, Roche paid rebates ranging from about [REDACTED] per box during the relevant time period. As a result, Roche’s net revenue per box of retail strips was substantially less than the wholesale list price.

46. By contrast, Roche sells its NFR strips primarily to mail-order distributors

for under \$20 per 50-strip vial, and medical-benefit insurance plans reimburse the mail-order distributors at a small markup on this price. Roche does not pay rebates to insurance plans that cover test strips under a medical benefit.

47. Each of Roche's test strip products has a different National Drug Code ("NDC"). An NDC is a unique numerical identifier recorded by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, which regulates these devices. As an example, one of Roche's most widely used test strip products is Accu-Chek Aviva Plus, most commonly sold in 50-strip vials. The NDC for the principal NFR version of this product is 65702-0436-10, while the NDC for the retail version is 65702-0407-10. The NDC is printed on each vial's package.

48. The package for the principal NFR version of Roche's Aviva Plus test strips also features the following warnings, printed in easy-to-read, bolded black lettering on a yellow background: "Not for Sale in Retail Outlets" and "Exclusively for Mail Order Use." These warnings are **not** printed on the retail package for Aviva Plus test strips.

Adjudicating Claims for Blood Glucose Test Strips

49. When patients with insurance purchase Roche's test strips, sellers are paid by the patients' insurers. To obtain reimbursement from insurance, the seller must submit a claim. This process is referred to as "adjudication."

50. When a patient has pharmacy-benefit insurance, the seller adjudicates the claim for reimbursement by submitting the NDC of the dispensed product to the patient's insurance. Submitting the dispensed product's NDC is necessary because pharmacy-benefit plans only cover specific pharmaceuticals and medical devices, listed by NDC, that are on their formularies. Products not listed on the formulary are not entitled to any reimbursement.¹

¹ No NDC is submitted in reimbursement claims for NFR product. This is because medical-benefit plans are "brand-agnostic," meaning that they provide the same reimbursement rate regardless of the brand the customer buys. Instead, the claim utilizes a Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System code (an HCPCS or "Hic Pic" code) that

51. Because of the significant differences in how retail strips and NFR strips are sold and paid for, it is crucial for fairness and functioning of the marketplace that the test strips be sold only within their intended channels. Diversion of NFR strips to retail channels not only deprives Roche of retail sales, it also causes an out-of-pocket loss on each vial of NFR strips that is paid for through a pharmacy benefit. That is because the rebate that Roche pays on each claim for a box of retail strips is higher than the total price that Roche receives on the sale of a box of NFR strips.

52. Because of this harm, Roche and the insurance companies that pay for test strips have implemented systems to prohibit distributors from dispensing NFR strips to pharmacy beneficiaries. For example, the NDCs for NFR strips are not on pharmacy-benefit plans' formularies. Reimbursement by a pharmacy-benefit plan thus requires the seller to dispense retail strips and submit reimbursement claims using the NDC for retail strips. It is fraudulent for a seller to obtain the higher retail reimbursement rate by adjudicating a claim for retail strips (by submitting the retail NDC) when NFR strips had in fact been dispensed to the patient.

Defendants' Fraudulent Scheme

53. Defendants are or were officers, directors, financiers, and/or banking service providers of Alliance. Alliance was the successor entity of Warner Diabetic, LLC d/b/a Ingram Medical ("Ingram") and, before that, Medsource Rx Pharmacy, LLC.

54. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Alliance and/or its predecessor entities owned, controlled, or were affiliated with a large network of companies used to defraud Roche and other test strip manufacturers.

55. Alliance's network of subsidiaries included entities involved in purchasing

designates the type of equipment sold, but not the brand (unlike an NDC). Of course, no company would dispense retail strips and then seek reimbursement from a medical-benefit plan, because the wholesale price of retail product is substantially higher than the reimbursement rate offered by medical-benefit plans.

and wholesaling test strips, such as Alta Distributors, LLC (“Alta”); Ollin Pharmaceutical, LLC (“Ollin”); SP Diabetic LLC (“SP Diabetic”); and Medsource-Direct, Inc.

56. Alliance’s network of subsidiaries also included operating, managing, and holding entities, such as Alliance Medical Administration, Inc.; AHN Holding Company, LLC; Alliance Health Networks, LLC; Steel Medical, LLC; Chronic Care Health Foundation, LLC; Skyline Health Services, LLC; White Capital Management, LLC; CSL Capital Holdings, LLC; Ingram Diabetic, LLC; Genshai Holdings, LLC; Namaste Capital Holdings, LLC; Warner Diabetic, LLC; Cloud Management, LLC; and Ingram Medical Administration, Inc.

57. Alliance and/or its predecessor entities also owned, controlled, and/or were affiliated with a large network of pharmacies and their associated holding companies, including: Alameda Rx Holdings, LLC; Alameda Rx, LLC; Aspire Rx, LLC; Baytree Rx, LLC; Belle Pharmacy, LLC; Benson Pharmacy, Inc.; Berkshire Pharmacy, LLC; Best Rx Holdings, LLC; Best Rx, LLC; Better Care Rx Holdings, LLC; Bridgestone Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Bridgestone Pharmacy, LLC; Brighton Pharmacy, LLC; Brookhill Pharmacy, LLC; BrooksideRx Holdings, LLC; BrooksideRx, LLC; Bubba’s Rx Holdings, LLC; Burbank Pharmacy, LLC; Canyon Medical, LLC; Canyons Pharmacy, LLC; Central Medical, LLC; Charleston Rx Holdings, LLC; Charleston Rx, LLC; Cheshire Rx Holdings, LLC; Cheshire Pharmacy, LLC; Conoly Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Conoly Pharmacy, LLC; Cordele Pharmacy, LLC; Cottonwood Pharmacy, LLC; Crestwell Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Cure Rx, LLC; David Pharmacy, LLC; Delaney Pharmacy, LLC; Eat Great Café, LLC; El Dorado Pharmacy, LLC; El Dorado Rx Holdings, LLC; Everest Pharmacy, LLC; Galena Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Galena Pharmacy, LLC; Garnett Pharmacy, LLC; Genessee Pharmacy, LLC; Geneva Pharmacy, LLC; Geneva Rx Holdings, LLC; Glendale Sqaure Rx, Inc.; Good Wave, LLC; Goodman Pharmacy, LLC; Hawkins Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Hawkins Pharmacy, LLC; Hawthorne Pharmacy,

LLC; Hawthorne Rx Holdings, LLC; Hazelwood Pharmacy, LLC; Health Rx Holdings, LLC; Health Saver Holdings, LLC; Health Saver Rx, LLC; Improve Rx Holdings, LLC; Improve Rx, LLC; Innovative Rx, LLC; Insight Rx Holdings, LLC; Jefferson Pharmacy, LLC; JTK Medical, LLC; Kendall Pharmacy, Inc.; Living Again Holding Co, LLC; Lockeford Rx Holdings, LLC; Lockeford Rx, Inc.; Lone Peak Rx, LLC; Med Mart Holdings, LLC; Medina Pharmacy, LLC; Medsource Rx Pharmacy, LLC; New Jersey Rx Holdings, LLC; New Jersey Rx, LLC; New Life Pharmacy, LLC; Newton Rx Holdings, LLC; Newton Rx, LLC; Norwood Pharmacy, LLC; Oak Creek Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Oak Creek Rx, LLC; Ohana Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Ohana Rx, LLC; On Track Rx Holdings, LLC; On Track Rx, LLC; OpusRx, LLC; Osceola Clinic Pharmacy, LLC; Osceola Rx Holdings, LLC; Peach Medical Holdings, LLC; Peterson Rx, LLC; Pharmacare Holdings, LLC; Philadelphia Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Pineview Rx Holdings, LLC; Pinnacle Pharmacy Solutions, LLC; Pro Rx Holdings, LLC; Raven Pharmacy Holdings, LLC; Raven Pharmacy, LLC; Richardson Pharmacy, LLC; Riverbend Prescription Services, LLC; Riverbend Pharmacy, LLC; Riverfront Pharmacy, LLC; Riverfront Rx, LLC; Rock City Pharmacy, LLC; Rx Pro Holding Co., LLC; Rx Solutions Holdings, LLC; Smart Rx Holdings, LLC; Staley Pharmacy, LLC; Stonybrook Pharmacy, LLC; Twin Lakes Pharmacy, LLC; Uinta Rx Holdings, LLC; Uinta Rx, LLC; Uplift Rx Holdings, LLC; Uplift Rx, LLC; Vitality Holdings, LLC; Waverly Pharmacy, LLC; Western Diabetic Supply Corp.; Woodward Drugs, LLC; and Woodward Rx Holdings, LLC (together and with other, currently unidentified affiliates, the “Alliance Pharmacies”).

58. Defendants used various methods to obtain Roche’s NFR strips through Alliance’s purchasing entities. Those strips were then sold or distributed to the Alliance Pharmacies. Instead of dispensing NFR strips to medical beneficiaries, the Alliance Pharmacies dispensed them to pharmacy beneficiaries. To obtain reimbursement for those NFR strips, the

Alliance Pharmacies adjudicated **over one million** false insurance reimbursement claims in which they falsely stated that they had dispensed retail strips.

59. In sworn deposition testimony given on July 19, 2017, two Alliance employees readily admitted this massive fraud, with one describing it as “the foundational practice” of Alliance.

Alliance Builds a Patient Base

60. In 2007, Defendant Jeffrey Smith purchased Medsource-Direct, a test strip wholesaler. By September 2011, Medsource-Direct discontinued its wholesale business and began operating as the mere “purchasing arm” of Medsource Rx Pharmacy, an entity created by Jeffrey Smith for the purpose of selling test strips directly to patients.

61. Medsource Rx Pharmacy was succeeded by Warner Diabetic, LLC (“Warner”) in December 2011. Warner began branding itself as Ingram Medical (“Ingram”) in February 2012.

62. To expand its test strip business, Ingram purchased customer leads from vendors that identified diabetes patients. In January 2014, Ingram acquired its largest lead vendor, Alliance Health Networks (“AHN”). Ingram then adopted the “Alliance Health” brand name.

63. Alliance maintained several websites and online social networks that provided information to diabetes patients. Alliance’s primary social network for diabetes patients was called “Diabetic Connect.” By asking Diabetic Connect users to sign up for various services and discounts, these websites obtain valuable personal information from users, including names, addresses, medical issues, and insurance information. Alliance had hundreds of employees in call centers who earned commissions by phoning these “leads” and convincing them to purchase their test strips from Alliance. On average, Alliance telephoned every lead

within 30 seconds of receiving it.

64. From among these leads, Alliance pursued specific patients based on their location, insurance carrier, brand of test strips, and profitability in order to create a “low risk” customer base. “Low risk,” a term used by Alliance in its internal communications, referred to the risks associated with detection of Alliance’s scheme by those being defrauded or harmed.

65. If a lead was too risky or insufficiently profitable, Alliance would attempt to sell the lead to another company. As Alliance came under increasing scrutiny from certain manufacturers and insurers, it would adjust its profitability/risk metrics and “fire” large pools of existing patients who did not meet the new standards.

66. The single most important criterion for Alliance’s potential patients was having insurance that covered test strips under a pharmacy benefit that would reimburse for retail strips. Substantially all of Alliance’s patients had pharmacy-benefit insurance.

Alliance Acquires Roche NFR Test Strips on the Secondary Market

67. After developing a base of patients with pharmacy-benefit insurance that reimbursed for the sale of retail strips, Alliance needed test strips to dispense. Alliance recognized that purchasing retail strips through legitimate channels and dispensing them to pharmacy beneficiaries would result in low or nonexistent profit margins. Seeking the highest profit margins possible, Alliance opted to purchase low-cost NFR strips, dispense them to pharmacy beneficiaries, and submit fraudulent insurance claims indicating that they had dispensed retail strips.

68. Jose Vargas, Alliance’s Director of Procurement, testified that Defendant Jeffrey Smith instructed him to buy as many NFR strips as possible from unauthorized distributors. In an e-mail to a business partner, Vargas stated that Alliance “only buy[s] MO or NRS strips.” “MO” (mail order) and “NRS” (not for retail sale) strips are NFR strips.

69. Alliance purchased the vast majority of its NFR strips from third-party “diverters.” Diverters obtain NFR strips from distributors willing to breach their contracts with manufacturers and sell NFR strips on the “secondary” or “gray” market, where they can obtain a higher price from parties like Alliance who intend to use them to commit insurance fraud. Buying NFR strips from the secondary market was so commonplace for Alliance that Alliance employees used “secondary product” as a synonym for NFR strips.

70. Alliance did not purchase Roche test strips under Alliance’s own name, but instead purchased them through its subsidiary purchasing entities. The first such entity was Medsource-Direct, Inc., which changed its name to SP Diabetic in September 2011. At some point, health insurers refused to reimburse Alliance for sales of Roche test strips purchased by SP Diabetic, so Alliance began purchasing through Alta and Ollin.

Alliance Uses Specialized Software to Streamline its Fraud

71. After Alliance purchased NFR strips from the secondary market, it “received” those strips into its inventory management systems using the NDC number for retail strips. In other words, Alliance’s systems falsely identified all strips in Alliance’s inventory as retail strips. As a result, the purchase orders (“POs”), invoices, and other inventory reports generated by Alliance’s inventory management systems always falsely displayed the retail NDCs for the corresponding brand of test strips.

72. Alliance’s use of the retail NDC on all of its POs and invoices was crucial to hiding its fraud. When auditors demanded proof from Alliance-affiliated pharmacies that they had purchased sufficient retail strips to support their thousands of adjudications, the pharmacies would produce phony invoices from Alliance’s wholesaling entities purporting to show that the strips purchased by the pharmacies were retail strips. The auditors were not told that these wholesalers—like the pharmacies themselves—were part of the same fraudulent enterprise. Nor

were auditors told that the records generated by the wholesalers falsely displayed retail NDCs despite the fact that the strips being dispensed by the pharmacies were NFR strips.

73. Alliance required its subsidiary and affiliated pharmacies to use an internally-developed platform called Pharmacy Patient Management System (“PPMS”) to manage prescriptions, patients’ insurance information, product costs, profit margins, shipment, and billing of test strips. The PPMS software tracked sales information, and then fed that data to Alliance’s wholesaling entities, which would automatically supply each pharmacy with NFR strips to fulfill its orders.

74. The software that Alliance provided to its affiliated pharmacies also handled adjudication of insurance claims. Alliance trained its pharmacists to adjudicate claims on this software (called “FSI”) by entering “short codes” or “quick codes” for each brand of test strips. These codes caused the software to insert a retail NDC into the insurance claim—even though retail strips were not being dispensed. For example, when adjudicating a 50-count box of Roche’s Accu-Chek test strips, pharmacists were instructed to input the short code “ACCU50” regardless of the NDC on the box dispensed to the patient. The ACCU50 short code acted as a stand-in for the NDC of a retail box of Accu-Chek test strips. When the short code was entered, the retail NDC was automatically provided as part of the insurance claim, even though Alliance had dispensed NFR strips.

75. The short codes used by the Alliance Pharmacies resulted in the uniform adjudication of all test strips as retail strips. In sworn testimony, Alliance’s former Director of Pharmacy Operations, Amy McMurtry, stated that “[a]ny adjudication that went through was for the retail NDC regardless of the box received in or dispensed out” and that she could not “think of any exception to that.” Former Alliance pharmacist Masum Amin likewise agreed at her deposition that when she “delivered DME test strips to a patient, their insurance would be billed

for retail test strips.” Again, “DME” test strips are NFR strips.

76. Alliance’s use of short codes also had the benefit of hiding Alliance’s fraud from its own pharmacists. Those pharmacists did not themselves have to enter false NDC numbers into Alliance’s software—they simply entered a short code, and the software provided by Alliance would automatically bill the patients’ insurance using the retail NDC.

Alliance Builds a Network of Pharmacies to Execute and Mask its Fraud

77. Alliance operated a network of pharmacies that sold products covered by pharmacy-benefit insurance. To receive reimbursement from pharmacy-benefit insurance plans, Alliance’s pharmacies would submit insurance claims to pharmacy benefit managers (“PBMs”), which administered the claims on behalf of the insurance plans.

78. Substantially all of Alliance’s pharmacies were licensed as “retail” pharmacies. “Retail” classification is for brick-and-mortar businesses dispensing pharmaceutical products to walk-in customers. Importantly, the contracts between Alliance’s pharmacies and the PBMs prohibited the pharmacies from operating by mail order. As already alleged, those contracts also prohibited Alliance’s pharmacies from receiving reimbursements on NFR strips, which were not on the pharmacy-benefit plans’ formularies.

79. Alliance’s business model was predicated on dispensing NFR strips to patients by mail order and then submitting reimbursement claims to pharmacy-benefit plans (through PBMs) falsely stating that it had dispensed retail strips. This was not permitted by PBMs, which would have contested this conduct had they known about it.

80. In fact, the contracts between Alliance’s pharmacies and the PBMs gave the PBMs the right to audit the pharmacies’ non-compliance and to seek repayments—known as “chargebacks”—of any reimbursements made in breach of the contracts. PBMs also could terminate their contracts with Alliance’s pharmacies if the PBMs discovered breaches.

Termination meant that the pharmacy could no longer adjudicate any claims for patients whose insurance plan was managed by that PBM.

81. It was therefore essential that Alliance deceive PBMs into believing it was dispensing retail strips at brick-and-mortar retail pharmacies, when it was in fact dispensing NFR strips by mail. Despite Alliance's best efforts, PBMs frequently caught on to Alliance's deception. Numerous PBMs audited, claimed chargebacks, and cancelled their contracts with Alliance-controlled pharmacies. For example:

- Prime, a PBM, claimed a \$1,860,423 chargeback against Medsource Rx Pharmacy, LLC, and the PBM Catamaran claimed a \$3,200,000 chargeback against Medsource.
- Prime claimed a \$519,170 chargeback against Aspire Rx, LLC, and Catamaran claimed an \$83,883 chargeback against Aspire.
- Prime claimed a \$653,207 chargeback against Everest Pharmacy, LLC, and Express Scripts Inc. ("ESI"), another PBM, asserted Everest breached its contract. A third PBM, OptumRX, claimed a \$1,466,725.60 chargeback against Everest. A fourth, Caremark, claimed a \$583,974 chargeback against Everest.
- OptumRX suspended payments and claimed a \$1,422,379 chargeback against Brighton Pharmacy, LLC. Prime claimed a \$560,717.86 chargeback against Brighton. ESI claimed a \$3,337,693 chargeback against Brighton.

82. Because it operated through multiple pharmacies, Alliance was able to absorb the losses of particular PBMs terminating their contracts with particular pharmacies. Alliance eventually became concerned, however, that PBMs were beginning to notice Alliance's ownership of multiple pharmacies, and that they might cut off the entire network of Alliance pharmacies rather than one pharmacy at a time. This sort of systemic PBM risk threatened Alliance's business.

83. To mitigate the risk of being discovered and shut down, Alliance began operating through a network of nominally "independent" pharmacies in different states. The pharmacies each had separate contracts with PBMs, and they each had their own National

Provider Identifiers (“NPI”), unique ten-digit numbers assigned to pharmacies and other healthcare providers by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. The pharmacies also had ostensibly independent ownership (usually investors brought in by Defendant Jeffrey Smith), and independent branding. In substance, however, these “independent” pharmacies acted as fronts for Alliance’s insurance-fraud scheme.

84. As alleged above, Alliance provided these “independent” pharmacies with its proprietary PPMS software, through which Alliance would assign them batches of pharmacy-benefit patients. Because the PPMS software tracked patients’ insurance plans and states of residence, Alliance was able to assign its “independent” pharmacies specific patients depending on the PBM contracts the pharmacy had, as well as the states in which the pharmacy and its pharmacists were licensed to dispense strips.

85. The PPMS software used the prescription and usage data from the patients assigned to each “independent” pharmacy to estimate the number and brands of test strips the pharmacy would need to fill its assigned patients’ prescriptions. Alliance’s wholesaling subsidiaries then “sold” the requisite number of NFR strips to the pharmacy.

86. The “independent” pharmacies shipped the NFR strips to the patients and then, using the FSI software and “short codes” provided by Alliance, submitted false insurance claims for retail strips to PBMs under the “independent” pharmacies’ names and NPIs. The pharmacies remitted the resulting insurance reimbursements to Alliance.

87. Alliance’s name was divorced from the entire transaction with the PBM, which would have no way of knowing of Alliance’s involvement. In this way, Alliance reduced the risk that a PBM discovering fraud at one Alliance pharmacy would respond by cutting off the entire Alliance network of pharmacies.

88. Alliance’s former Director of Pharmacy Operations Amy McMurtry

testified that Alliance's network of "independent" pharmacies was intentionally structured "so that . . . in the event of a contract loss, it would not be across the entire network of pharmacies."

89. All of the Defendants designed, authorized, directed, executed, and/or provided substantial assistance to Alliance's "independent" pharmacy strategy. They did so knowing that the purpose of Alliance's network of "independent" pharmacies was to deceive PBMs. A memo prepared for Alliance's Board of Directors, including Defendants Hughes, Wistner, Koopersmith, and Rosebush, summarized Alliance's "independent" pharmacy strategy succinctly:

In late 2013, the company determined to grow its fulfillment capability not by adding new internally owned pharmacies, but by adding pharmacies owned by independent investors owning pharmacies managed by the company. The PBMs cancelled contracts and imposed chargebacks against the internally owned pharmacies because the pharmacies had retail contracts but were fulfilling by mail. Based on updated "transparency" requirements that mandated reporting ownership structure, the PBMs were able to tie all of the internal pharmacies together. The independent pharmacy model was an attempt to diversify and shift risk.

90. Independent pharmacies partnered with Alliance at great risk. If a PBM discovered that the pharmacy was dispensing NFR strips while adjudicating claims for retail strips, the PBM would issue thousands—or sometimes millions—of dollars in chargebacks and/or cancel its contract with the pharmacy. The risk to Alliance was low, because if a PBM cancelled a contract with one pharmacy, Alliance could simply shift that pharmacy's patients to other Alliance-affiliated pharmacies. Alliance shifted its patients in this way on multiple occasions.

91. As alleged above, Alliance's proprietary PPMS software tracked patients by insurance plan and state of residence. Thus, when a PBM terminated its contract with one Alliance pharmacy, that software could easily reassign affected patients to a different Alliance pharmacy that (1) was licensed in the patients' states and (2) still had a contract with that PBM

(because the PBM had not yet discovered that the new pharmacy was affiliated with Alliance and committing fraud).

92. Alliance went to great lengths to conceal that its “independent” pharmacies were affiliated with each other or with Alliance. Alliance explicitly instructed the pharmacists at its affiliated pharmacies to deny association with other Alliance pharmacies.

93. For example, in a July 31, 2014 e-mail from former Director of Pharmacy Operations McMurtry to Defendant Paoline and the pharmacists in charge of Alliance-affiliated Oak Creek Pharmacy, David Pharmacy, River Front Pharmacy, Cure Pharmacy, Hawkins Pharmacy, Peterson Pharmacy, Norwood Pharmacy, and Stonybrook Pharmacy, McMurtry wrote:

Team,

I know that many of the Independent locations have sheets containing information about the other Independent sites (Name, Address, NPI, etc.). In an effort to reduce confusion, I am asking that you take down all site information sheets. Please either file them away for future reference or place them in a HIPAA container. The information on these sheets was probably not useful to most of you anyways, as it was mostly just information. We are making the change for a couple of reasons:

- 1) Each site is an Independent site with a separate owner. There is no correlation or tie between the two sites.
- 2) When a site is asked questions like: “are you a chain or an independent?”; “Are you linked to any other pharmacies?” I think it gets confusing if you do have the other sites information, and gives an inaccurate sense of connection to each other.

...

94. McMurtry agreed during her deposition that pharmacists at Alliance’s “independent” pharmacies “were instructed to not tell anyone that they were affiliated with Alliance or affiliated with other pharmacies.” She further testified that one reason they were instructed to do so was because a “PBM could cut contracts at more than one pharmacy.”

95. Despite these various safeguards designed to avoid detection by PBMs and mitigate risk, Alliance knew that the massive quantities of illegal adjudications running through each “independent” pharmacy would eventually be noticed and that the pharmacies were operating on borrowed time.

96. A memorandum to Alliance’s Board of Directors stated that Alliance had anticipated that the independent pharmacies would have a “three year life span” before being shut down, but that this had turned out to be too generous of an estimate:

The company anticipated a three year life span for the independent pharmacies. Unfortunately, the PBMs have been cancelling contracts at a faster rate than anticipated, and have imposed chargebacks, although the company is assisting the independent pharmacies to challenge cancellations where appropriate and chargebacks.

97. As detailed in the memorandum, Alliance sought to preserve its “independent” pharmacy ruse by acquiring the formerly “independent” pharmacies as part of a so-called “10% PIC” ownership model.

98. Under this model, Alliance would acquire the pharmacy but grant the pharmacist-in-charge (“PIC”) a 10% equity stake, allowing the PIC to act as a straw-man owner. Alliance would then over-charge the pharmacy in fees and wholesale markup “to assure that the pharmac[y] lose[s] money” until the fourth quarter of each year, when Alliance would allow the pharmacy to break even.

99. The 10% equity share would thus be profitless, but would still allow Alliance to take advantage of the identity of the PIC as the ostensible owner and appear “as independently owned pharmacies in licensure applications and PBM contracts.” Thus, as with the “independent” pharmacy model, the 10% PIC model was designed for the express purpose of making the pharmacies appear as independent from Alliance to obfuscate discovery of the fraudulent operations.

Defendants Actively Managed the Risk of Having Their Fraud Discovered

100. In addition to devising corporate structures and business systems to conceal their fraud and manage the risk of detection, Defendants devoted constant attention to the task of hiding their fraud from PBM auditors and government regulators, and to mitigating the fallout when detected.

101. One of the foundational “disciplines” of Alliance was “Productive Paranoia.” A May 9, 2012 slide presentation to Alliance’s Board of Directors described “productive paranoia” as “The Company’s plan for ‘protecting the golden goose.’” As the source of over 90% of Alliance’s revenue, the “golden goose” was the false adjudication of NFR strips as retail strips.

102. As Defendant Jeffrey Smith stated in an April 10, 2013 e-mail to, among others, Defendants Paoline, Blaine Smith, and Leavitt, “the biggest concern under Productive Paranoia is PBM/Payor Risk.” Smith was referring to the ever-present risk that PBMs would cancel their contracts with Alliance pharmacies as a result of Alliance’s deceptive practices. This risk was perennially one of Alliance’s biggest business concerns and was well known to all of the Defendants.

103. Alliance created a “Productive Paranoia Committee” dedicated to mitigating the risks associated with Alliance’s fraudulent and deceptive business practices. The Productive Paranoia Committee operated as Alliance’s clearing house for new and innovative ways to deceive PBMs, hide its practice of submitting insurance claims containing false NDC numbers (which Defendants referred to as “the NDC issue”), and continue growing Alliance’s “golden goose.” The Individual Defendants regularly participated in “Productive Paranoia” discussions.

104. Alliance developed a number of methods for mitigating the risks of PBM

contract cancellations. On January 31, 2015, Defendant Paoline e-mailed a “Productive Paranoia” slide deck to, among others, Defendants Jeffrey Smith, Leavitt, Blaine Smith, and Grant. On a slide labeled “Challenges/Concerns,” the deck listed cancellation of contracts by the PBMs ESI and CVS/Caremark at four separate Alliance pharmacies. A later slide showed that Alliance was mitigating the risks of such cancellations by opening ten new “independent” pharmacies in Iowa, Texas, Michigan, North Carolina, Nevada, Illinois, Florida, and California.

105. Alliance also addressed the risk of contract cancellation by establishing high “profit thresholds” for new patients whose claims for test strips had to be adjudicated to “high-risk” PBMs—i.e., PBMs who were more likely to discover Alliance’s fraud. A slide deck prepared for the June 28, 2013 meeting of Alliance’s Board of Directors stated that a “key company objective is to diversify its payer base away from the largest PBMs,” and that it was doing so by implementing “[a]utomated gross profit thresholds.” Similarly, in an October 9, 2013 e-mail to Defendant Wistner, Defendant Jeffrey Smith recalled that Alliance would often abandon patient leads when those patients did “not meet [Alliance’s] profit guidelines.” “For the big 3” PBMs, Smith continued, “it is a high threshold (\$40) to minimize the big three customers we bring on.”

106. Alliance was able to achieve such high profit margins on boxes of Roche test strips only by purchasing low-cost NFR strips and fraudulently adjudicating them as retail strips. In this way, Alliance’s efforts to address the risk of having its fraudulent practices discovered actually led to the further entrenchment of these practices. The purpose of Alliance’s risk management effort was to maximize Alliance’s profits, not to avoid engaging in fraud.

Defendants Actively Obstructed Outside Inspections and Audits

107. As part of their efforts to manage the risk of PBMs and others discovering its deceptive and fraudulent business practices, Alliance’s officers took active measures to

conceal those practices from outside auditors and inspectors. On numerous occasions, Alliance, with the knowledge and active participation of Defendants, worked to prevent auditors and inspectors from discovering that it was shipping NFR strips by mail order and billing PBMs for retail strips.

108. Alliance was frequently audited by third parties, who then began asking questions about Alliance's suppliers, its use of NDCs, and the nature of the products dispensed to patients. In response to such inquiries, Alliance had a consistent approach that was developed and executed by officers like Defendants Paoline and Grant.

109. When questioned by PBM auditors and government inspectors, Alliance would provide as little information as possible with the hope that its practices would escape notice. If discovered, Alliance would simply shift affected patients to another Alliance pharmacy in order to maintain its fraudulently obtained profits. This tactic was corroborated by McMurtry, who agreed during her deposition that "the way Alliance dealt with" inspections from state pharmacy boards was to "move the patients to pharmacies that had not been visited by the Board of Pharmacy inspectors."

110. Alliance intentionally misled auditors and inspectors in a number of other ways. For example, Alliance would show inspectors pictures of or display small quantities of retail strips on their shelves in order to mislead them into believing that Alliance's pharmacies were dispensing retail strips. Alliance also asked its external suppliers to provide falsified invoices that identified NFR strips as retail strips.

Misleading Pictures and Samples of Retail Strips

111. On multiple occasions, Alliance provided auditors and inspectors with pictures or samples of retail strips to create the false appearance that its pharmacies had been stocking and dispensing retail strips, when in fact they had been dispensing NFR strips.

112. For instance, in March 2016, inspectors from the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy conducted a surprise on-site inspection of the Alliance-affiliated Hawkins Pharmacy. The inspectors noticed that despite adjudicating huge quantities of retail strips, the pharmacy had no such strips in stock. The inspectors expressed concern and stated that they would conduct a follow-up inspection in one month. Alliance sprang into action, “order[ing] a small amount of retail strips” and “keep[ing] a small supply on hand” to make it appear as though Hawkins Pharmacy was regularly stocking retail strips, despite the fact that it continued to dispense NFR strips. When Defendant Grant was informed in April 2016 that the inspectors had returned, he asked Defendant Paoline, “Had we stocked with correct NDCs as we discussed?” Paoline replied: “Yes.” Grant wrote back: “Perfect. The quick action by you and your team likely saved the day. Well done.”

113. Later in 2016, the Alliance-affiliated Cure Pharmacy, Baytree Pharmacy, and Alameda Pharmacy were audited by the PBM ESI. On September 15, 2016, Paoline sent an e-mail to Alliance employees with the subject “ESI Corrective Action Plan.” That plan included the “[p]hysical separation of primary/secondary product” and taking “[p]ictures of primary product on shelf” at the audited pharmacies. “Primary product” meant retail strips; “secondary product” meant NFR strips. Paoline’s action plan also included “Pharmacist education on how to respond to ESI onsite auditor” and “[e]nsur[ing] there is retail product at these sites.”

114. On September 16, 2016, Alliance’s outside counsel wrote letters to ESI on behalf of Baytree Pharmacy, Cure Pharmacy, and Alameda Pharmacy. The letter from Baytree Pharmacy read in part:

[I]n order to demonstrate that Baytree Pharmacy is purchasing retail product from manufacturers and/or what Baytree Pharmacy understands to be “authorized distributors,” Baytree Pharmacy has provided several photos of current inventory on Baytree Pharmacy’s shelf that contain retail lot numbers and NDCs

115. The boxes of retail strips shown to ESI were never intended to be

dispensed to patients. In fact, on August 29, 2016, after requesting that those pharmacies be provided with only five boxes each of certain brands of retail strips (Alliance's pharmacies adjudicated hundreds of boxes a week), John Renola, Alliance's Vice President of Operations, added: *"If possible, can we put some kind of caution tape or something like that on these boxes so that the pharmacies have a reminder not to use them?"* . . . And then we should brainstorm how to write off so that we don't keep counting this as usable inventory."

116. In these and other cases, Alliance showed auditors retail strips (or pictures of retail strips) for the purpose of misleading them into believing that Alliance was dispensing retail strips, when in fact it was dispensing NFR strips.

Falsified and Misleading Invoices

117. Alliance also had a regular practice of responding to outside audits and investigations with falsified or misleading invoices in order to avoid detection of its adjudication fraud.

118. For example, when auditors asked an Alliance pharmacy to produce invoices from its wholesaling subsidiaries such as SP Diabetic, Alta, and Ollin, Alliance would redact any information that might reveal that the pharmacy was dispensing NFR strips. Alliance regularly redacted pricing information from invoices because observant auditors would see that those prices were too low for legitimate retail strips.

119. Sometimes, PBMs would not be satisfied with invoices from Alliance's wholesaling subsidiaries and would demand to see invoices from the external sources that sold test strips to Alliance. The purpose of such "purchasing audits" was to verify that Alliance had actually purchased enough retail strips to justify huge quantities of such strips being adjudicated by the audited pharmacy. Alliance's purchasing director Jose Vargas described these requests as "tricky since we don't have all invoices showing the Retail NDC." Vargas explained that

although some of Alliance's vendors would falsely "put the retail NDC" on their invoices for NFR strips, some did not.

120. Many external suppliers falsified the NDCs on their invoices at Alliance's request. For example, in a June 18, 2013 e-mail to one of Alliance's vendors, Jose Vargas wrote:

Could you please have your invoices match our item numbers and descriptions as they are on the list below? We expect the NRS [not for retail sale] and MO [mail order] packaging, however this will help with receiving in our warehouse since these are our internal codes and descriptions.

The "item numbers" Vargas listed were the retail NDCs for, among other things, Roche test strips. Alliance thus "expect[ed]" its suppliers to ship NFR strips but asked them to submit false invoices listing the NDCs for retail strips.

121. Over the course of many years, Alliance made systematic efforts to ensure that its external suppliers of test strips would provide invoices listing the NDCs for retail strips even though these suppliers were shipping NFR strips to Alliance.

Multiple Internal Whistleblowers Call Defendants' Attention to the Fraud

122. Despite Defendants' constant efforts to automate and conceal Alliance's foundational practices of deception and fraud, a number of its pharmacists and employees caught on to the fraud and became whistleblowers. Having adopted it as a fundamental business strategy, Defendants did not respond to these whistleblowers by stopping the fraud. Rather, they sought to deter and silence the whistleblowers in order to perpetuate Alliance's fraudulent business model.

Chad Gubler

123. Chad Gubler was a pharmacy technician who worked at an Alliance-owned pharmacy in Utah. In early 2014, Gubler complained to his superiors at Alliance about Alliance's adjudication fraud.

124. On February 10, 2014, Gubler sent an e-mail to Defendant Paoline with

the subject line “NDC,” apprising Paoline of his concern over whether he was “following the laws” when he shipped NFR strips but adjudicated them as retail strips:

I hope this NDC issue does not cause a lot [of] issues, but I thought that it should be brought to light. I’ve been aware of the issue for nearly a year now and other technicians have been as well. Corre[c]t me if I am wrong, but do we ship these products for financial gain? Would it be too expensive for the company to ship the correct NDC if purchased from McKesson or another manufacturer? If the NDC issue is a mistake of not updating the correct NDC in FSI [Alliance’s adjudication software], then **why do we ship products that are labeled “DME beneficiary only,” “Not for retail sale,” “HMO use only,” and “Mail order only?”**

125. Paoline forwarded Gubler’s e-mail to a coworker named Alison Humphrey, writing: “WTH?!?!” Humphrey responded later that day: “What are we going to do about this??? I know he probably talks about this to others. I was hoping that we were able to distract him enough in the meeting. This is not good”

126. On February 12, 2014, Paoline e-mailed Defendant Grant with a draft response to Gubler’s e-mail. The response avoided the “NDC issue”—i.e., Alliance’s practice of submitting insurance claims that fraudulently misrepresented the NDC on the product that had been dispensed—and attempted to distract and misdirect Gubler with references to Alliance’s supply chain. Grant, the then-General Counsel of Alliance, opined that the response was “Perfect.” Paoline also sought input on her draft response to Gubler from Defendant Hadlock, who responded: “Nicely done.”

127. Paoline e-mailed her response to Gubler on February 12, 2014. Gubler was not fooled. He forwarded Paoline’s e-mail to a personal friend, writing: “This is the response from my pharmacist. I don’t think it addresses my concerns or the ndc issue at all.” Gubler also forwarded Paoline’s response to multiple coworkers.

128. On February 13, 2014, Hadlock met with Gubler and instructed him “not to further this conversation with others unless it is with either me or” Paoline. Hadlock

instructed Gubler that “[a]ny further issues are to be brought to us if he has any questions.”

132. Gubler ignored Hadlock’s demand that he keep his concerns to himself.

Gubler’s insistence on discussing those concerns with others earned him a stern rebuke from Alliance management. On March 5, 2014, Hadlock e-mailed Gubler:

Chad,

It has come to my attention that there may or may not have been a cancellation of an insurance at a site.

It has also been mentioned that you are talking about this with other technicians.

When we spoke several days ago, I asked you not to talk about items like this. I requested that you come and speak to me or [Sahily Paoline] if anything like this would occur and not speak to members of any team.

I need to hear from you as to what the issue is and why you would speak to others when you had agreed not to.

133. On March 4, 2014, Gubler e-mailed a hotline for the Utah Department of Professional Licensing (“DOPL”), asking:

Is it legal to dispense a different NDC than the NDC billed to the insurance company? What if the product being dispensed is an OTC, does that mean you can dispense a different NDC than what you bill the insurance? Is it legal for a retail pharmacy to dispense HMO, DME, or Mail Order only products?

134. On March 12, 2014, a Utah DOPL employee responded:

Dear Chad,

I’m sorry for the delay in responding to your email. I suggest you consult with a competent attorney about this, but I think it is illegal to dispense a different NDC than the NDC billed to the insurance company. . . .

135. On April 2, 2014, Gubler forwarded Paoline’s February 12, 2014 response e-mail to an attorney. He also sent an e-mail to the same attorney with the subject line “Ndc pictures.” Attached to the e-mail were photographs of boxes of blood glucose test strips, including a box clearly labeled “For DME* Beneficiaries only,” and a second, close-up photograph of that box’s NDC.

136. Gubler resigned from Alliance in March or April 2014.

137. On April 23, 2014, Alliance employee Tammy Hermansen accessed Gubler's work e-mail account and forwarded several of his e-mails to Paoline. Among the e-mails forwarded to Paoline were Gubler's e-mails to his attorney and the pictures he took of NDCs.

138. In addressing Gubler's complaints, Paoline, Hadlock, and Grant expressed no surprise concerning Gubler's complaint about the "NDC issue" because they were well aware that Alliance's foundational practice was dispensing NFR strips but submitting fraudulent insurance claims using the NDC for retail strips. Their objective was to deter Gubler from pursuing his complaints and prevent him from hindering Alliance from profiting from its fraud.

Masum Amin

139. Masum Amin was the pharmacist-in-charge ("PIC") of Alliance-affiliated Peterson Pharmacy in New Jersey. In 2014, Amin raised concerns about Alliance's practice of dispensing NFR strips but adjudicating them using the NDC for retail strips—i.e., the "NDC issue."

140. On April 8, 2014, Amin e-mailed Defendant Paoline (copying Defendant Hadlock), writing:

I have told my shippers that I do not want any DME products on my picking station, as I will not send them out. I am concerned and need much more detailed information on the use of DME products.

141. In a follow-up e-mail, Amin asked: "Where do pharmacists stand on a liability standpoint? Every box that goes out has my name on it. How do other dispensing pharmacist[s] feel about this?"

142. Paoline forwarded Amin's e-mail to McMurtry and wrote, "How in the heck do I answer this?? Ughhh." McMurtry suggested: "Most of the liability falls on the

insurance billing and purchasing side, so maybe we try to find a way to emphasize that the patient is getting the right product, the package is just a package.”

143. When Paoline later learned that Amin was withholding shipments of test strips due to her concerns, Paoline contemplated replacing Amin with Robert Bucco, a part-time pharmacist at Peterson. On April 10, 2014, Paoline wrote to McMurtry:

Do we know where Robert stands on this issue? Is he concerned as well. Just wonder if she’s stirring him up. Also, thinking ahead on a possible change in PIC and whether he would be interested.

144. In May 2016, the PBM ESI sent letters to multiple Alliance-affiliated pharmacies alleging that they were engaged in test strip adjudication fraud. In a June 13, 2016 e-mail with the subject line “Express investigation” and attaching copies of POs and invoices issued by Alliance’s wholesaling subsidiary Alta, Amin, who had recently returned from leave, wrote:

After getting a little overview of this . . . investigation I wanted to be more thorough in our PO and inventory process and I have come across a few concerns[.]

As you can see the NDC numbers we are receiv[ing] and what is on the Invoice do not match. The product received does not match the ACCU50 and ULT50 billing NDC #s. How are we to proceed to correct this? . . .

Amin had discovered that Alliance’s wholesaling subsidiaries falsified invoices to show only retail NDCs, and that the “short codes” she was trained to input into Alliance’s adjudication systems were a stand-in for the retail NDC.

145. A few minutes later, Alliance employee Lyndsey Oltmans forwarded Amin’s e-mail to McMurtry, writing:

Amy, it appears Masum is back and has lots of questions. Mostly regarding NDC and product as you can see below. Do you suggest Amanda has the NDC and different channels discussion? Or do you think we should set up a call with legal? I’m not sure how well the NDC discussion will go over with Masum.

McMurtry forwarded Amin’s e-mail to Paoline, writing:

Masum is back from maternity leave and after reading the letter from ESI regarding NDC she has some questions/concerns over the NDC's on shipments and invoices not aligning. We have previously had the secondary market and DME/Medicare beneficiaries discussion with Masum, but we have not discussed the NDC issue or anything surrounding adjudications. Knowing Masum, I feel like she may respond better to legal having this discussion with her, but before I scheduled a call I was hoping to get your opinion. Thoughts?

Paoline responded: "Totally agree, we should enlist Legal from the get go." On June 14, 2016, McMurtry e-mailed Defendant Grant, Alliance's General Counsel, to request his help with addressing "Peterson PIC NDC concerns." Grant agreed to conduct a conference call with Amin.

146. On June 16, 2016, Amin sent an e-mail to Grant and McMurtry with the subject line "Call Follow up Regarding Product selection and dispensing." That e-mail summarized the excuses for Alliance's adjudication fraud that Grant had given Amin during their conference call:

As dispensing pharmacists we are billing PBMs, including medicare-d, for retail NDC# which is linked to a specific reimbursement rate, while we may be sending out a differently packaged product. Regardless of the integrity of the product and the use of FDA's definition of an NDC#, the reimbursement rates are established by PMBs [sic] and they are linking that rate to the different NDC # numbers on the manufacturers packaging.

147. A few hours after Amin sent this e-mail, McMurtry forwarded it to Paoline, writing: "Well she nailed it below. . . ." Paoline responded: "She sure did!"

148. On June 16, 2016, in response to Amin's point-by-point recap of Alliance's adjudication fraud, McMurtry wrote to Paoline: "I'm assuming this is her attempt to receive David [Grant]'s buyoff for legal documentation??" Paoline responded: "Not sure if her intention, do you have a feel for it?" McMurtry replied: "I am pretty sure she is looking for documentation in writing, and I am pretty sure David [Grant] is not going to give it." Later that night, Grant wrote to Paoline: "I will come over shortly to talk" about Amin's e-mail. The next day, Paoline wrote to McMurtry that Grant was "very apprehensive to respond. He said this

would be exhibit A.”

149. Amin subsequently wrote that she was “expected to knowingly/intentionally dispense different NDC # products while billing the retail NDC#.” Amin explained at her deposition that this expectation was imposed by “[a]ll of the management” at Alliance, “starting with my direct management all the way to David Grant.”

150. Knowing that Amin’s concerns were correct and that there was no legitimate response to them, Grant asked Amin to sign a confidentiality agreement as a condition of providing a response to her concerns in writing. When Amin refused to sign the agreement, Grant declined to give her a written response.

151. Paoline, Hadlock, and Grant took no action in response to Amin’s complaints because they and the other Defendants were well aware that Alliance’s foundational practice was to dispense NFR strips while adjudicating claims using the NDCs for retail strips. Instead of stopping the fraud, Defendants’ response was to convince her to engage in that fraud or, failing that, to prevent her from expressing her concerns to others.

David Goldsmith

152. David Goldsmith, Alliance’s Vice President of Corporate Strategy and Business Development, blew the whistle on Alliance’s widespread practice of adjudication fraud in 2015. Goldsmith’s concerns were conveyed to Alliance’s management and its Board of Directors, including Defendants Koopersmith, Wistner, and Hughes.

153. On October 26, 2015, Goldsmith e-mailed his resignation to Defendants Jeffrey Smith, Blaine Smith, and Grant. Addressing his resignation directly to Jeffrey Smith, Goldsmith wrote:

Dear Jeff,

I appreciate the chance to sit down with you and David Grant on Friday to lay out my concerns regarding our business practices as it relates to the pharmacy

fulfillment strategy I have been tasked to execute. As I shared with you two weeks ago after returning from the NCPA conference, I have had growing concerns about the propriety and sustainability of these practices, especially with respect to NDC coding of secondary product for reimbursement purposes and our copay collections. As I explained to you on Friday, I have been wrestling with how to reconcile my current understanding of these practices with the need to protect my professional reputation.

After speaking with you and David about these concerns, I spent the better part of this weekend doing additional due diligence. I consulted with my employment attorney and conferred with two people I know professionally – one with deep expertise in health law and the other in civil litigation. These conversations only heightened my concerns and made it clear that it is untenable for me to continue my employment with Alliance Health. Doing so places my career, my professional reputation, and my livelihood in clear jeopardy. **That risk would be only greater given my responsibility for executing a pharmacy fulfillment strategy specifically designed to perpetuate business practices that are without question unethical, and quite possibly illegal.** You also expressed your concerns on Friday when you said you are not comfortable with the “morality” of our practices but view them as necessary, at least for the foreseeable future.

When I rejoined Alliance Health in January, I did so with a great deal of enthusiasm. I was excited about the future of the company and optimistic I could play a significant role in its success. In hindsight, had I known last December what I know today about the company’s business practices, I can say unequivocally that I would not have accepted my offer of employment. Beyond the risk to my professional reputation, I simply cannot work in an environment so ripe for regulatory and legal scrutiny one in which the risk of civil, and potentially more serious penalties, appears quite significant.

You told me on Friday that if I’m not comfortable in this environment I should move on. After considerable thought and due diligence, I feel compelled to do so, effective immediately.

154. Goldsmith expressed these same concerns to Koopersmith, who relayed them to Alliance’s Board of Directors including Defendants Wistner and Hughes. Instead of putting an end to Alliance’s fraudulent practices, the Defendants continued the practices to maintain Alliance’s profit margins.

Geoffrey Swindle

155. Geoffrey Swindle was the founder and President of AHN, a digital marketing and patient lead vendor. In January 2014, AHN was acquired by Ingram. After

acquiring AHN, Ingram adopted the “Alliance” brand name and Swindle became Alliance’s Chief Revenue Officer, and later its Chief Strategy Officer.

156. In an October 1, 2015 e-mail, Defendants Blaine Smith, Paoline, Leavitt, and Jeffrey Smith discussed “Loyalty concerns” with Swindle arising out of an “Adam k. communication,” and also noted that Swindle “said he doesn’t agree with our strategy.” This e-mail was later forwarded to Defendant Wistner.

157. Swindle served as an Alliance officer from January 2014 until his resignation on October 19, 2015. Prior to his resignation, Swindle expressed concerns about Alliance’s fraudulent business practices to, inter alia, Defendant Koopersmith. Instead of taking action to put a stop to Alliance’s fraud, Koopersmith and the other Defendants decided to continue their fraudulent practices to preserve Alliance’s profit margins.

External Companies Complain About Alliance’s Fraud

158. In addition to internal whistleblowers, companies affected by Alliance’s fraud, including PBMs and Roche, repeatedly complained to Alliance about the fraud. Defendants responded to these complaints by obstructing the companies’ efforts and continuing to perpetrate the fraud.

159. As alleged above, numerous PBMs audited, issued chargebacks to, and terminated their contracts with Alliance pharmacies based on their deceptive practices including adjudication fraud. Defendants sought to mitigate the damages from these events by confining them to the affected pharmacies and concealing the fact that Alliance was an enterprise dedicated to insurance fraud.

Express Scripts (“ESI”)

160. In 2016, the PBM ESI caught on to the systematic nature of Alliance’s fraud. In May 2016, ESI sent letters to a number of Alliance-affiliated pharmacies stating, inter

alia:

Express Scripts [ESI] is aware of ongoing fraud and abuse in the area of diabetic supplies, including schemes involving purposely dispensing a “not for retail sale” product and billing payors using more expensive retail NDCs.

The letter also noted that Alliance’s wholesaling subsidiary—Alta Distributors—was not an approved distributor of certain brand-name test strips.

161. Jelani Davis, the PIC of the Alliance-affiliated Cordele Pharmacy in North Carolina, received one of these letters. On May 25, 2016, Alliance employee Amanda Haynie e-mailed McMurtry and Oltmans:

Hey ladies- Jelani got this in the mail today- is that what you have seen on your end regarding the ESI stuff going on? He’s kinda freaking out... I told him we were just made aware that for ‘some reason’ Alta was not being recognized as a wholesaler with ESI, which is the root cause of this letter, but that our Pharmacy Operations and Legal team are looking into the reasoning. **He is also very concerned about the claim regarding dispensing “not for retail sale” product but billing for more expensive NDC’s- which I just kind of breezed over at this point and did not directly respond to.** I told him not to be nervous, and that we have a great Pharmacy Ops/Legal team who will get to the bottom of things and that I would get back to him with more information once I had more details.

I’m concerned that this letter will soon arrive at the other affected pharmacies, and they will call with the same questions. Do we want to draft some sort of general email to this PIC’s with some sort of explanation or assurance that these issues are being looked into/addressed, and not to be alarmed? So they don’t freak out when they get these letters?

McMurtry forwarded Haynie’s e-mail to Defendant Paoline, writing: “The letter attached that Cordele received today does reference . . . the NDC issue.”

162. The assertions in ESI’s letter were correct, and the concerns of the Alliance-affiliated pharmacists that received the letter were well-founded. The Defendants, however, had no interest in changing the practices that ESI complained of.

163. Instead, the Defendants, including Paoline and Grant, undertook a concerted effort to convince the Alliance-affiliated pharmacists that they should not be

concerned about Alliance's adjudication fraud and should continue to engage in it.

164. Defendants also caused Alliance-affiliated pharmacies to respond to ESI's audits in such a way as to conceal and minimize their adjudication fraud. This included providing pictures and samples of retail strips to the auditors for the purpose of misleading them into believing the pharmacies were dispensing retail strips.

LifeScan

165. In 2015, LifeScan, another manufacturer of test strips, began to investigate Alliance's billing practices. As part of the investigation, counsel for LifeScan visited former Alliance employees to determine whether Alliance was engaged in fraud. When Defendants learned of these visits, they took active measures to obstruct LifeScan's investigation and to prevent LifeScan from obtaining proof of their fraud.

166. On June 23, 2015, Greg Heaps, one of the former Alliance employees contacted by LifeScan, told Alliance CEO Defendant Jeffrey Smith that he had been contacted. Smith notified Alliance's outside counsel and Defendant Grant. Grant spoke to Heaps and reported to Smith and others that it "is apparent that they are probing the NDC issue"—i.e., Alliance's foundational practice of dispensing NFR strips but adjudicating claims using the NDC for retail strips.

167. Instead of recommending that Alliance take action to end the fraud, Grant began to formulate a strategy to thwart LifeScan's investigation. He stated that LifeScan was "ignoring the fact that they are causing former employees to violate their contractual obligations." In other words, Grant suggested that Alliance use confidentiality agreements with its former employees to conceal the fraud from the victims of the fraud.

168. Alliance quickly executed on this plan. On June 24, 2015, Alliance filed suit against LifeScan and its outside counsel in Utah state court, seeking an injunction to prevent

LifeScan's investigators from questioning former Alliance employees about Defendants' fraudulent enterprise. The decision to file suit to obstruct LifeScan's investigation was approved by Grant and Jeffrey Smith. Alliance's Board, including Defendants Wistner, Koopersmith, and Hughes, was informed of the suit.

169. On June 25, 2015, LifeScan's counsel e-mailed Alliance's outside counsel stating, inter alia, "that the current allegation is that Alliance is engaged in massive billing fraud." Later that day, Alliance's outside counsel forwarded this message to Jeffrey Smith, Leavitt, and Grant with the note: "Well—see below. Looks like we've fleshed out the issue. It's the billing issue you've discussed with us. . . ."

170. Responding to that e-mail, Leavitt wrote to Grant on June 25, 2015: "What are your thoughts?" Grant replied:

I had a long call with [outside counsel]. He seemed to agree with my assessment that the risk is a civil risk. The real issue is the means of determining damages of [LifeScan], and the ability to pierce the veil. The email does nothing more than confirm what we already suspected, and validates our filing of the lawsuit.

Defendants' counsel believed that the "real issue" was how LifeScan's damages could be quantified and which entities could be held liable for the fraud. Defendants never questioned whether Alliance was engaged in pervasive insurance fraud, because they knew it was.

Roche

171. In February 2017, Roche sent several Alliance pharmacies a letter stating that they were involved in "a scheme whereby you obtained and sold heavily discounted vials of Roche test strips not intended for general retail sale, and then submitted insurance claims as if they were retail product."

172. On February 15, 2017, Cromartie Nickerson, the PIC of the Alliance-affiliated Jefferson Pharmacy in Florida, wrote to Alliance:

I was not aware of the process of procuring and dispensing certain discounted

products made for Medicare/DME, Cash, and Mail Order Only patients until I received the Roche letter. The Roche letter explained that these items are discounted for these special patient cases in which the insurance company receives back a rebate from the manufacturer to offset the special discounted price. These products should not be dispensed to regular retail customers through retail PBM contracts. **To do so is insurance fraud.** . . .

Nickerson's e-mail was forwarded to Defendant Paoline.

173. Neither Paoline nor any of the other Defendants took any significant action in response to Roche's or Nickerson's complaints about Alliance's fraud.

Defendants' Knowledge of Manufacturer Rebates

174. It was not surprising to Defendants that test strip manufacturers like LifeScan and Roche would complain about Alliance's practice of adjudication fraud. It is widely known throughout the test strip industry that manufacturers pay rebates to pharmacy-benefit insurance plans (usually through PBMs). Participants in the industry understand that these rebates are why pharmacy-benefit plans reimburse retail strips at higher rates than the rates at which medical-benefit or DME plans reimburse for NFR strips. Indeed, the rates at which PBMs pass such rebates along to pharmacies were a constant topic in industry magazines and newsletters received by Defendants.

175. As experienced managers and sophisticated investors in the industry, Defendants knew and expected that adjudications for retail strips submitted by the Alliance-affiliated pharmacies were transmitted to manufacturers via rebate claims and would be relied on by Roche to its detriment.

176. Numerous internal communications between the Individual Defendants demonstrate their personal knowledge of the fact that manufacturers like Roche pay rebates on sales of retail strips to PBMs. Such communications spanned the years of Alliance's operation and included informational slide decks prepared and circulated internally at Alliance. In fact, in late 2013 and early 2014, Alliance's officers and directors—including Defendants Jeffrey Smith,

Paoline, Blaine Smith, Leavitt, Hughes, Wistner, and Koopersmith—discussed creating or acquiring an “in-house” PBM for Alliance. In connection with those discussions, Alliance retained consultants who prepared and circulated a slide deck on PBMs that explicitly discussed the rebates that PBMs receive from manufacturers like Roche.

177. Based on their knowledge of the test strip industry, it was clear to Defendants that Alliance’s practice of adjudicating NFR strips as retail strips directly harmed manufacturers, including Roche.

The Alliance Board Makes the Business Decision to Continue Alliance’s Fraud

178. In 2015, Alliance’s management and Board of Directors undertook an in-depth study of the legal liability Alliance faced as a result of its fraudulent and deceptive practices. Despite knowing that Alliance was committing fraud and faced substantial liability for doing so, Defendants concluded that abandoning the fraud would be financially unfeasible. They therefore chose to continue the fraud.

179. On October 22, 2015, after Goldsmith discussed his concerns about Alliance’s fraudulent billing practices with Defendant Koopersmith, Koopersmith sent an e-mail to Alliance’s Board of Directors about these practices, noting, among other things, that Alliance was getting higher reimbursements by “illegally billing PBMs for products as if it was retail even though it is mail order.”

180. In an October 28, 2015 e-mail to Defendant Jeffrey Smith and Alliance board members Defendants Hughes, Koopersmith, and Wistner, Defendant Grant wrote:

Dear Board members:

I am preparing a memorandum addressing the concerns raised in Adam’s October 22 email. In order to better achieve completeness and objectivity, I am planning on sending a draft of the memorandum to outside counsel for review before circulating the memorandum to the Board. Accordingly, although I will likely complete the initial draft of the memorandum tomorrow, I am anticipating that outside counsel will require a few days to complete their review.

Let me add an additional note. The attached email is not a privileged communication and potentially is subject to discovery and use against the company in litigation. Communications between Board members can be the subject of a subpoena or discovery during litigation. A clever and thorough attorney will determine the identity of Board members and will directly subpoena those members. Accordingly, the best means to discuss issues that may involve potential liability is by telephone. When analyzing whether a particular action may involve civil or criminal liability, it is best to seek advice from an attorney and include that attorney in any written correspondence sharing the advice from the attorney so that the written documents would be subject to the attorney/client privilege and not be discoverable. The key is to imagine any written correspondence as an exhibit in court, and if the exhibit could lend weight to an unfavorable ruling, either make sure that the correspondence is privileged or is not sent or maintained.

With regard to maintenance of emails, it is prudent to have a regular and documented practice of deleting emails after they have been maintained for a period of time and no longer serve a business purpose. Of course, it is important to preserve and maintain emails and other correspondence relevant to a pending or threatened legal action (such as the notice given by Johnson & Johnson). But invariably, it is common for individuals to make imprudent observations based on imperfect data or analysis, and there is nothing improper in having a regular email maintenance practice so long as documents relevant to pending or threatened litigation are preserved.

181. In a November 2015 memorandum to Alliance's Board of Trustees, including Defendants Wistner, Koopersmith, and Hughes, Defendant Grant addressed a number of "compliance concerns" at Alliance, including adjudication fraud. This memorandum was later sent to Defendant Rosebush as well.

182. In the memorandum, Grant made no attempt to deny the allegations made by Roche, LifeScan, ESI, and others that Alliance was engaged in adjudication fraud. To the contrary, he confirmed that it was Alliance's practice to submit fraudulent insurance claims that misrepresented the NDC number on the products that Alliance had dispensed to customers. Grant and the other Defendants had long known that this was Alliance's practice.

183. Grant also did not say that Alliance's practice of intentionally submitting insurance claims with incorrect NDCs was lawful. Alliance's outside counsel, which reviewed the memo before it was circulated, advised Grant against making such a statement. Indeed,

neither Alliance nor any of the Defendants ever obtained a legal opinion that the practice of adjudication fraud was lawful. This was despite the fact that multiple Defendants desired such a legal opinion, and that Alliance engaged multiple outside counsel in connection with issues related to its adjudication fraud.

184. Despite his inability to certify that Alliance was in compliance with the law, Grant's November 2015 memo advised the Board that changing Alliance's foundational practice of insurance fraud would be "extremely difficult if not impossible" because obtaining retail strips through legitimate channels was too expensive. Grant advised Alliance's Board that purchasing retail strips at their regular price would cause strips to become a "loss leader" rather than a golden goose for Alliance.

185. Grant stated that none of Alliance's options for eliminating adjudication fraud was "feasibly available in the short term." He concluded that "[i]n the medium term, the business decision will be based on the perceived risk of further contract loss and/or chargebacks from the PBMs or threat of litigation from the manufacturers versus the lost revenues resulting from the chosen course of action."

186. In other words, Grant advised Alliance management and the Board that Alliance had two choices: (1) continue its practice of false adjudication and accept the risk of liability, or (2) stop falsely adjudicating test strips and accept the resulting loss of revenue, which would not be financially feasible.

187. In response, the Individual Defendants, including Jeffrey Smith, Blaine Smith, Grant, Wistner, Hughes, and Koopersmith, chose the former option. They made the business decision to continue Alliance's adjudication fraud, accepting the risk of liability over the devastating loss of net revenue that would result from ceasing the fraud.

Defendants Consider But Reject Reporting Themselves to Authorities

188. In 2016, as more and more PBMs began to catch on to Alliance's fraudulent practices, certain Individual Defendants considered disclosing Alliance's fraudulent practices to federal authorities.

189. On September 27, 2016, Defendant Grant wrote to Defendants Jeffrey Smith and Rosebush:

Jeff,

After speaking with Lee Rosebush, I recommend that Alta Distributors, LLC ("Alta") and the pharmacies involved as identified in the Johnson & Johnson draft complaint self-disclose to the federal authorities the practice by Alta of identifying all secondary market product distributed to the network of pharmacies it sells to using the retail NDC on the invoice regardless of the class of trade NDC established by the manufacturer for the particular boxes sold. . . .

Smith responded: "Per our conversation, I completely agree and support the self disclosure on the timeline you discussed below."

190. This e-mail triggered an internal audit whereby Alliance gathered and provided documentation regarding its practices to outside counsel. Upon further consideration and consultation with counsel, the Defendants realized that reporting their adjudication fraud to federal authorities would result in enormous financial liabilities they were unwilling to accept.

191. On September 28, 2016, Grant e-mailed Defendants Jeffrey Smith, Blaine Smith, and Paoline to discuss the possibility of making a voluntary disclosure to the United States Department of Health and Human Services' Office of Inspector General in order to settle any civil claims arising from Alliance's practice of fraudulent adjudication. In the e-mail, Grant noted that self-disclosure would be in Alliance's interests only if the company could promise that it had ended its practice of adjudication fraud:

With regard to informal settlement with DOJ on the criminal side, we discussed that self-disclosure might make sense later once we have settlement on the civil side and the company can affirmatively state that there will be no more dispensing

of secondary market product using a product packaged for other than retail sale.

192. But it soon became evident to Defendants that the consequences of self-disclosure would be financially devastating to Alliance's business. On October 18, 2016, Grant circulated a slide deck titled "Self-Disclosure Analysis." In the third slide, titled "Previous Rational for Self-Disclosure," Grant wrote: "Getting full civil settlement with the federal government on the NDC billing issues would resolve the question for future financing, merger and acquisition sources."

193. In the fourth slide, titled "New Data," Grant wrote:

- Pharmacy techs have run test claims, and determined that the pharmacies could not have submitted claims on the pharmacies' retail plans for dispensing mail-order, DME or institutional packaged DTS, because the retail plans do not accept the mail order, DME or institutional 'NDC' codes.
- Accordingly, the issue may be whether the pharmacies should be required to disgorge the entire adjudicated amount rather than the amount that the federal government was harmed.

Grant recommended a two-part course of action: first, "Pursue Civil Action Against ESI, Prime and J&J"; and second, "Do Not Self-Disclose."

194. The eighth slide of Grant's presentation stated:

- After discussion, outside counsel recommends and I recommend that the pharmacies and distribution companies do not self-disclose.
 - Any benefit may only come at the cost of the Company's ultimate survival.
 - The potential downside does not justify whatever benefits might come from self-disclosure.

195. These Individual Defendants thus made the business decision to continue committing fraud and not to disclose their adjudication fraud to the federal government.

The Individual Defendants' Participation in the Fraud

196. The Individual Defendants actively participated in, provided substantial

assistance to, and/or conspired to further Alliance's foundational practice of adjudication fraud. In their capacities as officers and directors of Alliance, the Individual Defendants operated and managed Alliance as a fraudulent enterprise, knowingly and intentionally causing it to carry out a fraudulent scheme that spanned more than six years and involved millions of discrete acts of insurance fraud and millions of discrete uses of interstate carriers and interstate wires.

197. McMurtry, former Director of Pharmacy Operations for Alliance, testified that "the fact that Alliance billed for one type of product but delivered another version of the product was well-known within Alliance" and "was something that all of the senior managers . . . [a]nd a lot of the employees" knew about. McMurtry added that the practice of false adjudication "was openly discussed" within Alliance. When asked at her deposition, "Is there any senior people at Alliance, to your knowledge, who didn't know about the practice?" McMurtry answered, "not that I'm aware of, no."

Jeffrey Smith

198. As the former CEO of Alliance and its predecessor entities, Defendant Jeffrey Smith was the architect and driving force behind his company's fraud.

199. Beginning in 2010, Jeffrey Smith was personally involved in developing Alliance's scheme of fraudulently adjudicating test strips, working closely with Alliance pharmacists. Smith also was personally involved in sourcing the NFR strips that his pharmacies would falsely adjudicate using the NDCs for retail strips. Jose Vargas, Alliance's Director of Procurement, testified that it was Smith who directed him to purchase NFR strips, not retail strips, to be dispensed and adjudicated as retail strips.

200. Throughout the period that Alliance was engaged in adjudication fraud, Jeffrey Smith was aware that this practice exposed the company to legal liability and risk. In an April 22, 2014 e-mail, for example, Smith wrote:

I think we basically have two diversification problems from where we derive our profits and revenue for the company.

1. Product Risk (most of our profit and revenue from diabetic testing supplies which have NDC and supply issues)
2. Payor Risk (most of our business is from two payers and we have PBM risks with Mail order risks)

“NDC and supply issues” is a euphemism for Alliance’s practice of purchasing NFR strips from the secondary market and falsely adjudicating them using the NDCs for retail strips. Similarly, “mail order risks” refers to the fact that Alliance sold NFR strips by mail order but submitted insurance claims for retail strips, fraudulently and in violation of its pharmacies’ agreements with PBMs.

201. Jeffrey Smith directed or approved of efforts to conceal Alliance’s fraud from government inspectors, PBMs, and manufacturers. For example, Smith directed Alliance’s General Counsel David Grant, as well as Alliance’s outside counsel, to file suit against LifeScan to prevent LifeScan from investigating the “NDC issue.” Smith also discussed and explicitly approved plans to submit falsified or misleading invoices to PBMs in response to purchasing audits.

202. Jeffrey Smith initially approved plans to disclose Alliance’s fraudulent practices to federal authorities, but ultimately directed that no such disclosure be made after it was determined that disclosure would require Alliance to stop committing fraud and to pay fines and restitution to the federal government.

203. Jeffrey Smith was made aware of the complaints about Alliance’s fraud from internal whistleblowers, government inspectors, PBMs, and test strip manufacturers. Despite these complaints, and despite knowing they were true, Smith continued to direct Alliance to commit fraud in order to maximize Alliance’s profit and to enrich himself.

Steven Hadlock

204. As Alliance's Director of Pharmacy Operations, Defendant Hadlock knew of and implemented the complex scheme to build a network of pharmacies to adjudicate fraudulent insurance claims while concealing that fraud from PBMs, pharmacy plans, and manufacturers like Roche.

205. In his pharmacy operations role, Hadlock was responsible for implementing the insurance billing systems that caused Alliance-affiliated pharmacies to submit fraudulent insurance claims for retail strips, despite the fact that the pharmacies dispensed NFR strips to patients. For example, Hadlock trained Alliance's pharmacists to use the software provided by Alliance that caused NFR strips to be adjudicated as retail strips. Hadlock also served as a "remote manager" for Alliance-affiliated pharmacies and coordinated their responses to PBM audits that might lead to discovery of the fraud.

206. When Alliance's pharmacists and technicians complained about Alliance's fraudulent billing practices, Hadlock attempted to overcome their objections and prevent them from being communicated to others. Hadlock did this so regularly that he developed a set of established practices for addressing pharmacists' concerns about Alliance's fraud.

Sahily Paoline

207. Defendant Paoline, as Alliance's Chief Pharmacy Officer, knew of and implemented the complex scheme to build a network of pharmacies to execute fraudulent insurance claims and conceal Alliance's fraud from PBMs, pharmacy plans, and test strip manufacturers.

208. In her pharmacy operations role, Paoline was aware that the insurance billing systems developed by Alliance and provided to Alliance-affiliated pharmacies caused pharmacies to submit insurance claims for retail strips, despite the fact that the pharmacies

dispensed NFR strips to patients. Paoline played a central role in directing, managing, and executing this system for submitting fraudulent insurance claims.

209. As a member of Alliance's Productive Paranoia Committee, Paoline directed efforts to "mitigate" the risks associated with Alliance's fraudulent scheme by deceiving PBMs. For example, Paoline coordinated the submission of falsified or misleading invoices to PBMs in response to purchasing audits. Similarly, Paoline personally oversaw the shifting of patients between Alliance-affiliated pharmacies to reduce the risk of discovery and the financial impact of PBM contract terminations. Paoline participated in efforts to deceive government inspectors and PBM auditors by ordering small numbers of retail strips for Alliance-affiliated pharmacies to display during on-site inspections, despite knowing that those pharmacies would continue dispensing NFR strips. Paoline also was involved in Alliance's efforts to thwart LifeScan's investigation of the fraud.

210. Paoline played a lead role in Alliance's efforts to silence and sideline its internal whistleblowers. Paoline tried to downplay Gubler's objections to Alliance's fraud. She similarly attempted to overcome Amin's complaints. Dow Jones, the owner of Peterson Pharmacy, testified that Paoline "encouraged Masum Amin to continue" dispensing NFR strips while adjudicating claims for retail strips.

211. When Amin remained firm in her refusal to dispense NFR strips that would be adjudicated as retail strips, Paoline used her own credentials as a licensed New Jersey pharmacist to fill those prescriptions herself. Both Amin and Jones testified under oath that Paoline personally dispensed NFR strips being adjudicated as retail strips from Peterson Pharmacy by affixing her initials to those prescriptions.

David Grant

212. As Alliance's General Counsel, Defendant Grant was responsible for

monitoring Alliance's compliance with the law. Instead of fulfilling this responsibility, Grant worked incessantly to overcome internal objections to Alliance's fraudulent and deceptive business practices and to perpetuate them in order to maintain Alliance's profits.

213. Grant was notified multiple times that Alliance's foundational practice was adjudication fraud, including by receiving the complaints of multiple internal whistleblowers. As early as March 13, 2014, for example—only a few months after he joined Alliance—Grant participated in a meeting with Defendants Hadlock and Paoline to discuss “the challenge of multiple NDCs for like products and pharmacist's liability.” As a result of that meeting, Hadlock, Paoline, and Grant resolved to defend Alliance's practice of adjudication fraud.

214. Grant was the head of Alliance's Productive Paranoia Committee. In that role, Grant led Alliance's efforts to perpetuate Alliance's fraudulent and deceptive business practices by mitigating the risks that these practices posed to Alliance's bottom line. Shortly before February 1, 2015, for example, Grant told Defendant Blaine Smith that he did not want Alliance to contest PBM complaints about its collection of co-pays because “he didn't want to expose the potential of revealing the NDC issue”—i.e., Alliance's adjudication fraud. When Alliance learned that LifeScan was investigating “the NDC issue,” Grant developed and executed Alliance's strategy of suing to enjoin that investigation under the guise of enforcing non-disclosure agreements.

215. In an October 28, 2015 e-mail to Jeffrey Smith and Alliance board members Hughes, Koopersmith, and Wistner, Grant admonished the Board to discuss Alliance's adjudication fraud by telephone rather than by e-mail and to “have a regular practice of deleting emails” in order to avoid exposing incriminating statements to discovery.

216. In a memorandum dated November 4, 2015, Grant advised Alliance's

Board of Directors regarding Alliance's practice of adjudication fraud. Grant acknowledged that Alliance faced legal risks as the result of the fraud but advised that Alliance should continue the fraud because eliminating it would be financially unfeasible.

217. Grant also acted as Alliance's final line of defense when Alliance pharmacists or employees raised concerns about Alliance's business practices. For example, when Amin noticed discrepancies in the NDCs on invoices her pharmacy had received from Alliance's subsidiary wholesaler, Grant conducted a conference call with Amin during which he explained Alliance's adjudication fraud and attempted to convince Amin to participate in the fraud.

218. When asked at her deposition whether Grant "encouraged [her] to send out DME test strips and bill for retail test strips," Amin responded:

I took it as encouragement. He was very adamant on just telling me that it's not a pharmacy issue, that I'm not giving somebody the wrong product, it's a contractual [sic] issue. It was – that was, like, the only thing that he had on repeat, despite my concerns not being that I'm giving somebody the wrong product.

219. When Alliance Pharmacies received letters disclosing Alliance's adjudication fraud from ESI in May 2016, and from Roche in February 2017, Grant sent e-mails to Alliance pharmacists advising the pharmacists to ignore the allegations in the letters. Grant also made phone calls to several Alliance pharmacists in an attempt to alleviate their concerns about Alliance's fraud.

Justin Leavitt

220. Defendant Leavitt, as former Chief Financial Officer of Alliance, also knew of and provided substantial assistance for the fraud.

221. As a member of Alliance's "Productive Paranoia Committee," Leavitt actively perpetuated Alliance's fraudulent and deceptive practices by working to mitigate the

risks these practices posed to the business. For example, Leavitt participated in decisions to respond to PBM audits with falsified or misleading invoices, and to supply the Alliance Pharmacies with small amounts of retail strips to display in the event of an on-site audit.

222. In response to contract cancellations and chargebacks by the PBMs ESI and CVS/Caremark, Leavitt—rather than addressing the fraudulent practices that were the basis for the cancellations and chargebacks—announced new “profit thresholds” for patients whose claims were processed by those PBMs. For example, on July 23, 2015, Leavitt e-mailed the Alliance executive team and David Grant: “All ESI and CRK NEW patient[s] shall be subject to a \$30 profit threshold effective as soon as possible All existing ESI and CRK [diabetic testing supply] patients with profit of less than <\$15 shall be ‘fired’ immediately through an appropriate manner.” The purpose of setting higher profit thresholds and “firing” patients who relied on Alliance for their test strips was to manage the risk resulting from Alliance’s fraudulent practices without ending those practices.

223. As discussed below, Alliance obtained investments and credit refinancing from Zions, the Hughes Entities, Mercato Partners, and Pritzker Group by disclosing its fraud and then signing agreements explicitly acknowledging the fraud. Leavitt was intimately involved in drafting those disclosures and negotiating those agreements.

224. When Alliance discovered that LifeScan was investigating its fraudulent billing practices, Leavitt took a lead role in formulating Alliance’s responses. Leavitt’s knowledge of Alliance’s fraud and resulting legal liability was such that when Leavitt resigned from Alliance in 2016, he told the consultant hired to find his replacement that he did not “feel prepared to navigate the legal challenges that he sees coming forward.”

Blaine Smith

225. As Alliance’s Chief Revenue Officer, Defendant Blaine Smith was

responsible for growing and protecting Alliance’s “golden goose”—i.e., the fraudulent adjudication of diabetic test strips.

226. Blaine Smith was well aware that fraudulent adjudication was Alliance’s “foundational practice.” For example, in a February 1, 2015 e-mail to Defendant Paoline, Smith noted that Alliance was not disputing PBM chargebacks based on Alliance’s failure to collect co-pays because it “didn’t want to expose the potential of revealing the NDC issue.”

227. As a member of Alliance’s Board of Directors, Blaine Smith received a copy of Defendant Grant’s November 4, 2015 memo advising the Board that it would not be financially feasible to end Alliance’s practice of adjudication fraud. Smith participated in the Board’s decision to continue the fraud.

228. Blaine Smith also oversaw the expansion of Alliance’s vast network of pharmacies, which served as the engine for Alliance’s fraudulent revenue stream. For that reason, David Goldsmith copied Smith in his October 26, 2015 resignation e-mail, in which Goldsmith observed that the “pharmacy fulfillment strategy” overseen by Smith was “specifically designed to perpetuate” Alliance’s practice of fraudulent adjudication.

229. Blaine Smith was a member of Alliance’s Productive Paranoia Committee. In that capacity, he worked to perpetuate Alliance’s fraudulent and deceptive business practices by managing the risks they posed to the business. For example, Smith was personally involved in Alliance’s decision to submit doctored and misleading invoices in response to PBM audits and to stonewall inspectors and auditors by providing them with as little information as possible.

The Director Defendants’ Participation in and Authorization of the Fraud

230. Defendants Hughes, Wistner, Koopersmith, and Rosebush (collectively, the “Director Defendants”), who are former directors of Alliance, actively authorized, directed, participated in, provided substantial assistance to, and/or conspired to further Alliance’s

foundational practice of fraud.

231. Alliance created a web of “independent” pharmacies that was specifically designed to perpetuate the false adjudication of test strips. This was discussed in numerous Board meeting presentations and compliance memoranda. The Director Defendants were well aware that the purpose of the “independent” pharmacy strategy was to conceal Alliance’s fraudulent and deceptive business practices from PBMs and thereby enable Alliance to continue profiting from its fraud.

232. In connection with the March 5, 2014 meeting of Alliance’s Board of Directors attended by, among others, Defendants Jeffrey Smith, Leavitt, Blaine Smith, Grant, Hughes, Wistner, and Koopersmith, attendees were provided a slide deck. Slide twelve in that deck was titled “Recent Headwinds” and listed “Prime / Optum Rx Chargebacks,” as well as “Express Scripts [ESI] contract cancellations” at Alliance’s corporate-owned Medsource Pharmacy, Aspire Pharmacy, Brighton Pharmacy, and Everest Pharmacy. The next slide was titled “How we are addressing the aforementioned headwinds....” Under headings for “Prime / Optum Rx Chargebacks” and “Express Scripts [ESI] contract cancellations” was written: “Transferred patients using these PBMs out of our corporate owned pharmacies to an independently owned pharmacy.”

233. The Director Defendants were regularly apprised of Alliance’s progress in growing its network of independent pharmacies:

- A March 5, 2014 memo to the Board stated that “As part of the continuing plan to diversify and avoid concentration of patients with any one pharmacy, we have established relationships with four currently operating independent pharmacies. . . . An additional six independent pharmacies are at various stages of development.”
- A November 18, 2014 memo to the Board of Directors boasted that “Alliance is currently working with ten independent pharmacies in the network, and there are six additional independent pharmacies in the pipeline.”

- A February 24, 2015 memo to the Board of Directors stated: “Alliance is currently working with thirteen independent pharmacies in the network and there are three additional pharmacies in the pipeline.”
- A May 13, 2015 memo to the Board of Directors stated: “Alliance is currently working with fifteen independent pharmacies in the network, and there [is] one additional independent pharmacy in the pipeline.”
- An August 19, 2015 memo to the Board of Directors stated: “Alliance is currently working with sixteen independent pharmacies in the network.”
- A November 17, 2015 memo to the Board of Directors stated that Alliance was “developing prospects for new independent pharmacy sites,” and that “[n]ine of the sixteen independent pharmacy customers only dispensed diabetic supplies.”

234. These same memoranda provided the Director Defendants with regular updates on mounting PBM audits, chargebacks, and contract cancellations at Alliance’s affiliated pharmacies. For example:

- The August 19, 2015 memo to the Board contained a table titled “PBM Contracts Lost Since 1/1/15.” That table listed 18 contract cancellations at 8 different Alliance-owned and independent pharmacies.
- The August 24, 2016 memo to the Board contained a table titled “PBM Contracts Lost Since 1/1/2016” and listing 29 contract cancellations at 16 different Alliance-owned and independent pharmacies.
- The November 16, 2016 memo to the Board’s table of “PBM Contracts Lost Since 1/1/16” listed 41 contract cancellations at 18 different Alliance-owned and independent pharmacies.

235. The Director Defendants were fully informed of Alliance’s plan to purchase its independent pharmacies. The Board approved of that plan at its May 25, 2016 meeting, during which the Director Defendants were told that “All pharmacies will be structured with a 10% ownership in the Pharmacist-in-Charge or the current owner and that individual will be the only person disclosed in PBM contract applications or licensure applications.” The Director Defendants thereby approved a plan to structure Alliance’s ownership of its affiliate pharmacies in such a way as to deceive PBMs and government regulators as to Alliance’s

affiliation with the pharmacies.

236. An August 24, 2016 memo to the Board of Directors stated that Alliance had either acquired, or was in the process of acquiring, approximately 18 new pharmacies in Florida, Utah, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, New York, Texas, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Louisiana, and California. The memo stated: “With the acquisitions discussed above, the Company will have approximately 35 pharmacies in its internal pharmacy network by the end of the year.” These acquisitions moved forward at the Director Defendants’ direction and with their approval.

Alison Wistner

237. Defendant Wistner served on Alliance’s Board of Directors as the representative of Mercato Partners, a major investor in Alliance. From the beginning of her involvement with Alliance, Wistner was aware that Alliance was fraudulently adjudicating NFR strips as retail strips.

238. Negotiations around Mercato Partners’ investment began in March 2013, when Mercato signed a term sheet with Alliance’s predecessor corporation, Ingram. Immediately thereafter, Wistner began the process of conducting due diligence on Ingram. In the course of this due diligence, Wistner requested information from Alliance about its supply of test strips, the purpose of which was to “verify[] that the supplies are for pharmaceutical reimbursement.”

239. A different investor in Ingram named Plexus Fund was conducting due diligence on Ingram at the same time as Wistner. When Plexus learned that Ingram’s business model was premised on deceiving PBMs about the fact that Alliance was shipping product by mail order, it withdrew from what had been a very profitable investment. A partner from Plexus personally called Wistner on April 30, 2013, to inform her that Plexus was divesting. Wistner

pushed forward with Mercato's investment despite knowing that Alliance's business was built on deception.

240. On May 15, 2013, Mercato executed a Unit Purchase Agreement effectuating its multi-million dollar investment. The Agreement contained disclosures explicitly describing Ingram's practice of fraudulently adjudicating test strips. The disclosures stated that Ingram's pharmacies would "bill the patient's insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide." Wistner reviewed the agreement on behalf of Mercato.

241. As part of its investment deal, Mercato gained a seat on Alliance's Board of Directors, which it ultimately filled with Wistner. As a member of the Board, Wistner actively operated and managed Alliance's business knowing that adjudication fraud was its "golden goose."

242. As alleged above, Wistner received numerous Board presentations and memoranda discussing Alliance's deceptive practices and the cancellation of numerous PBM contracts at Alliance's pharmacies.

243. No later than 2015, Wistner became aware that test strip manufacturer LifeScan and other entities were accusing Alliance of actionable fraud based on its practice of dispensing NFR strips while adjudicating insurance claims for retail strips—a practice which Wistner had long known about.

244. On July 27, 2015, Defendant Koopersmith e-mailed Wistner and Defendant Hughes regarding Alliance's practice of "[b]illing insurance companies under the retail reimbursement rate, even though we're fulfilling via mail order," stating that "[t]his issue can be exacerbated if we're buying one mail order product on the secondary market than [*sic*] billing back for a retail product that receives higher reimbursement." Koopersmith wrote that

“the concern is that we’re prioritizing the short term margin.” Koopersmith’s e-mail suggested that Wistner and Hughes already were aware of these issues, and that their collective objective was not to end the fraud, but rather to manage it and make Alliance more acquirable and/or more profitable.

245. On October 22, 2015, Koopersmith again wrote to Wistner and Hughes, this time noting that he’d spoken with “a very concerned Alliance employee” who “reiterated that we are still . . . illegally billing PBMs for products as if it was retail even though it is mail order.” Koopersmith continued:

They think it’s immoral, illegal and are pissed that the practices are still going on and will likely expand as we bring on more “independent” pharmacies (they plan to resign in the coming weeks).

246. As alleged above, Defendant Grant prepared a November 4, 2015 memorandum in response to Koopersmith’s e-mail that discussed Alliance’s fraud in detail. Before circulating that memo to the full Board of Directors, Grant sought and received Wistner’s input on a preliminary draft.

247. On November 1, 2015, Wistner provided comments on certain aspects of the memo, but made no comment on the fact that Grant’s memo admitted that Alliance engaged in adjudication fraud, or that Alliance had no intention of stopping that practice because doing so was not economically feasible.

248. Wistner participated in the decision of the Alliance Board to authorize and continue Alliance’s practice of adjudication fraud. Wistner made the decision to accept the risk of being held legally liable for the fraud in exchange for continuing to profit from the fraud as an Alliance Board member and investor. Wistner continued to operate and manage Alliance, an enterprise she knew to be engaged in fraud, until Alliance’s bankruptcy in 2017.

Adam Koopersmith

249. Defendant Koopersmith served on Alliance's Board as the representative of Pritzker Group, another major investor in Alliance. At the times relevant to this Complaint, Koopersmith was a partner at Pritzker Group. Pritzker Group originally invested in AHN, Geoffrey Swindle's digital marketing and patient lead generation company.

250. As a member of AHN's Board of Directors, Koopersmith was intimately involved in the negotiations around AHN's acquisition by Ingram. On January 17, 2014, Ingram and AHN executed a Contribution and Asset Purchase Agreement effectuating Ingram's acquisition of AHN. Incorporated into that Agreement was a set of "Purchaser Disclosure Schedules" explicitly describing Ingram's practice of fraudulent adjudication. As a member of AHN's Board of Directors, Koopersmith reviewed and approved the terms of the acquisition, including that disclosure.

251. When Ingram acquired AHN in January 2014, Pritzker Group retained equity in the newly formed "Alliance," and Koopersmith became a member of the merged entity's Board of Directors. As a member of Alliance's Board, Koopersmith actively operated and managed Alliance's business knowing that adjudication fraud was its "golden goose."

252. As alleged above, Koopersmith received numerous board presentations and memoranda discussing Alliance's deceptive practices and the cancellation of numerous PBM contracts at Alliance's affiliated pharmacies.

253. No later than 2015, Koopersmith became aware that LifeScan and other entities were accusing Alliance of actionable fraud based on its practice of dispensing NFR strips while adjudicating insurance claims for retail strips—a practice that Koopersmith had long known about.

254. On July 27, 2015, Koopersmith e-mailed Defendants Wistner and Hughes

regarding conversations he had had about Alliance's practice of "[b]illing insurance companies under the retail reimbursement rate, even though we're fulfilling via mail order." Koopersmith noted that "[t]his issue can be exacerbated if we're buying one mail order product on the secondary market than [sic] billing back for a retail product that receives higher reimbursement." Koopersmith wrote that "the concern is that we're prioritizing the short term margin."

255. Like Wistner, Koopersmith was not concerned about ending Alliance's fraudulent practices, but rather about managing them in such a way as to enable Alliance to be acquired by other investors and earn profits for Pritzker Group.

256. On October 22, 2015, Koopersmith again wrote to Wistner and Hughes, noting that he had spoken with "a very concerned Alliance employee" who "reiterated that we are still . . . illegally billing PBMs for products as if it was retail even though it is mail order."

Koopersmith continued:

They think it's immoral, illegal and are pissed that the practices are still going on and will likely expand as we bring on more "independent" pharmacies (they plan to resign in the coming weeks).

257. The employee Koopersmith had most recently spoken to about Alliance's fraud was Goldsmith.

258. Koopersmith took no action to end the practices Goldsmith complained about.

259. On November 4, 2015, Defendant Grant circulated a memorandum to Alliance's Board of Directors, including Koopersmith, responding to Koopersmith's October 22, 2015 e-mail. Grant's memo recommended that Alliance continue its practice of adjudication fraud and accept the legal risks of doing so rather than accept the loss of profits that would result from ending the fraud.

260. Koopersmith thereafter participated in the decision of the Alliance Board

to authorize and continue Alliance's practice of adjudication fraud. Koopersmith made the decision to accept the risk of being held legally liable for the fraud in order to continue profiting from the fraud as an Alliance Board member and a principal of one of its largest investors.

261. In December 2015, shortly after directing Alliance to continue its fraud, Koopersmith assisted Alliance in finding new "independent" pharmacies to carry out the fraud. On December 4, 2015, Alliance employee Morgan Mower e-mailed Koopersmith about seeking out "potential pharmacy acquisition[s]." Later that day, Koopersmith replied: "Thanks Morgan. This is very helpful. I'll see what I can do."

262. Koopersmith later approved Alliance's plan to acquire its network of "independent" pharmacies with the understanding that such acquisition would improve Alliance's ability to commit fraud.

263. Koopersmith continued to operate and manage an enterprise he knew to be engaged in fraud until Alliance's bankruptcy in 2017.

Travis Hughes

264. Defendant Hughes served on Alliance's Board of Directors as the representative of the Hughes Entities, which invested millions in Alliance's predecessor corporation on March 23, 2012.

265. Hughes signed a Unit Purchase Agreement similar to those signed by Wistner and Koopersmith that explicitly disclosed Alliance's practice of adjudication fraud. Thus, Hughes knew from the beginning of his affiliation that Alliance was engaged in adjudication fraud.

266. But even before Hughes finalized the Hughes Entities' investment in Alliance, he was using his business connections to help Alliance escape PBM scrutiny. For example, on February 7, 2012, Hughes wrote to Defendant Jeffrey Smith: "Jeff - did you receive

audit materials from cvs [a PBM] yesterday afternoon? We heard they were coming but no indication on what they say.” Smith forwarded Hughes’s e-mail to Defendant Hadlock, writing:

Please get me a copy of the CVS Audit report as soon as you get it. Our investor is friends with their Head Legal Counsel and has given the heads up we should be getting the audit material any day now.

267. As a member of Alliance’s Board of Directors, Hughes learned that CVS later terminated its contracts with the Alliance-owned Medsource Pharmacy, Aspire Pharmacy, and Brighton Pharmacy because those pharmacies were operating by mail order.

268. During his service on the Alliance Board, Hughes diligently worked to protect Defendants’ fraudulent practices from both internal and external scrutiny.

269. In July and October 2015, for example, Defendant Koopersmith e-mailed Defendants Wistner and Hughes regarding whistleblower complaints about Alliance’s practice of “illegally billing PBMs for products as if it was retail even though it is mail order.”

270. Concerned that Koopersmith had exposed Alliance’s practice of adjudication fraud in writing to the Board, Defendant Jeffrey Smith sent Hughes an e-mail regarding the Koopersmith e-mail stating: “Looking for an email from you. Would love to talk about it. Our attorney spoke with him.” Hughes thereafter spoke to Smith and/or Defendant Grant to discuss how to create a record that minimized the evidence of Alliance management’s and the Board’s knowledge of Alliance’s fraud.

271. On October 26, 2015, Hughes responded to Koopersmith’s e-mails about concerned Alliance employees. In the response, Hughes stated that the “issues outlined” in Koopersmith’s e-mails were “not new” and had repeatedly been considered by the Alliance Board and its management. Hughes went on to say that the allegations of illegality were more “specific” and that “[t]here are internal processes to address such concerns,” which he “hope[d]” had been used. Hughes concluded by stating: “Given the escalation to the Board, the Board will

need to seek counsel as how best to address the concerns, ensuring that the Company's practices meet compliance guidelines."

272. As alleged above, Grant prepared a November 4, 2015 memorandum in response to Koopersmith's e-mail that discussed Alliance's fraud in detail. Before circulating that memo to the full Board of Directors, Grant sought Hughes's input on a preliminary draft.

273. Hughes did not respond to Grant's request for feedback in writing. Hughes made no written comment on the fact that Grant's draft and final memorandum admitted that Alliance engaged in adjudication fraud, or that Alliance had no intention of stopping that practice because doing so was not economically feasible.

274. Hughes participated in the Alliance Board's decision to authorize and continue Alliance's practice of adjudication fraud, because ending the fraud would be financially catastrophic. Hughes made the decision to accept the risk of being held legally liable for the fraud in order to continue profiting from the fraud as an Alliance investor. Thus, Hughes continued to operate and manage an enterprise he knew to be engaged in fraud until its bankruptcy in 2017.

Lee H. Rosebush

275. Defendant Rosebush accepted appointment to Alliance's Board of Directors on June 9, 2016. Before his appointment to Alliance's Board, Rosebush worked as Alliance's outside counsel beginning in early 2015. In his capacity as outside counsel, Rosebush became fully aware of Alliance's fraudulent practices.

276. In November 2015, Rosebush learned that Alliance was under civil investigation by the Department Health and Human Services (HHS) for its fraudulent business practices. In connection with this investigation, Rosebush discussed with Alliance certain "issues around NDC codes." Rosebush also received a copy of Defendant Grant's November 4,

2015 memorandum to Alliance's Board of Directors, in which Grant confirmed that Alliance had a practice of submitting fraudulent insurance claims containing false NDC numbers.

277. In his capacity as Alliance's outside counsel, Rosebush negotiated with the PBM ESI to secure a contract for the Alliance-owned New Life Pharmacy. During those negotiations, ESI informed Rosebush that Defendant Jeffrey Smith had "provided materially misleading and inaccurate information to Express Scripts [ESI] as part of the credentialing process for another pharmacy."

278. On March 25, 2016, Grant informed Rosebush that the Mississippi Board of Pharmacy was investigating Alliance for adjudication fraud. On that same day, Grant informed Rosebush that Alliance's subsidiary wholesalers regularly prepared fraudulent invoices that falsely identified NFR strips as retail strips.

279. On May 20, 2016, Rosebush received a letter from ESI regarding Peterson Pharmacy and indicating that "Express Scripts [ESI] is aware of . . . schemes involving purposely dispensing a 'not for retail sale' product and billing payors using more expensive retail NDCs."

280. On September 19, 2016, Grant e-mailed Rosebush to inform him that "Johnson and Johnson [LifeScan] ha[d] presented a draft complaint . . . alleging fraud and RICO based on adjudicating retail claims after dispensing diabetic testing supplies packaged not for retail sale (mail order, DME, etc.)."

281. Rosebush was aware that Alliance's practice of purchasing NFR strips on the secondary market and adjudicating them as retail strips was illegal. On September 26, 2016, Rosebush wrote to Grant that he "would not go so far as to say that secondary market is perfectly legal." He pointed out that if Alliance made that statement, PBMs and test strip manufacturers would "likely argue that the secondary market product is in the class of retail vs. institutional vs.

mail order and bring up that you are dispensing mail order in lieu of retail.”

282. Rosebush also discussed with Grant “the practice by Alta of identifying all secondary market product distributed to the network of pharmacies it sells to using the retail NDC on the invoice regardless of the class of trade NDC established by the manufacturer for the particular boxes sold.” It was “[a]fter speaking with Lee Rosebush” that Grant recommended that Alliance self-disclose that practice to federal authorities.

283. Despite his knowledge of Alliance’s practice of fraudulent adjudication, Rosebush voluntarily elected to serve as an Alliance director. In that capacity, Rosebush operated and managed an enterprise he knew to be engaged in fraud. Rosebush took no action to disclose Alliance’s fraud to anyone.

284. When Rosebush resigned from Alliance’s Board in November 2016, he still did not disclose Alliance’s fraud. Rosebush’s resignation was not precipitated by Alliance’s fraud; rather, Rosebush resigned in order to better position himself and his firm for pursuing litigation against ESI on behalf of Alliance.

Facts Common to the Investor Defendants

285. The Investor Defendants—again, the Hughes Entities, Mercato Partners, and Pritzker Group—managed and operated Alliance’s fraudulent enterprise through their agents on Alliance’s Board of Directors. In addition, the Investor Defendants invested substantial sums in Alliance knowing they were financing and enabling its fraudulent and deceptive practices.

286. Each Investor Defendant knew that Alliance shipped test strips directly to patients’ homes, even though Alliance’s pharmacies represented to PBMs that they were brick-and-mortar “retail” businesses selling strips to walk-in customers. The Investor Defendants also knew that operating by mail order was cause for termination of the Alliance Pharmacies’ contracts with PBMs.

287. Nevertheless, the Investor Defendants were willing to tolerate the risk of contract terminations because they knew that pharmacy-benefit plans would only contract with “retail” pharmacies. They knew that the ability to bill patients’ pharmacy plans for sales of strips was instrumental to Alliance’s high profit margins, because pharmacy plans reimburse claims for test strips at much higher rates than do medical benefit plans. Of course, pharmacy plans’ reimbursements are higher only because they are reimbursing for sales of more expensive retail strips, on which they receive rebates from manufacturers like Roche.

288. Unlike the Investor Defendants, Plexus Fund, an early institutional investor in Alliance’s predecessor entities, withdrew as an investor when it learned about these practices.

289. In December 2011, Plexus entered into an investment deal with Alliance’s predecessor Medsource in the form of a \$6 million loan at 12% interest.

290. By 2013, Medsource (which had re-branded to Ingram) was seeking additional investments. Plexus signed a term sheet outlining a potential \$32.5 million investment in Ingram, and began conducting due diligence in April 2013.

291. During due diligence, Plexus discovered that CVS/Caremark, a PBM, had terminated its contracts with two of Ingram’s four corporate-owned pharmacies. Both contracts were terminated after CVS/Caremark learned that Ingram’s pharmacies were operating entirely by mail order, despite having represented that they were “retail” businesses.

292. Upon discovering this information, Plexus not only withdrew from its potential \$32.5 investment, but also called its original \$6 million loan due.

293. Plexus discovered through due diligence that Ingram’s business was premised on deceiving PBMs. The Investor Defendants, however, did not have to conduct due diligence to learn this. Alliance disclosed it to them in their investment agreements. Alliance

also disclosed to the Investor Defendants that its business was premised on adjudication fraud.

294. Each of the Investor Defendants received substantially the following disclosure upon investing in Alliance or its predecessors:

Certain Subsidiaries are licensed as retail pharmacies. Such Subsidiaries applied for such license classification because each of the pharmacy benefit managers, with whom such Subsidiaries have contracted, owns its own mail order companies and will not contract with such Subsidiaries if such Subsidiaries are licensed as a mail order pharmacy; however, all of such Subsidiaries' business is through mail order. **Such Subsidiaries bill patients insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide.** Due to such practices of the Subsidiaries, it is possible that a pharmacy benefit manager may terminate its relationship with such Subsidiary and seek contractual remedies, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its Subsidiaries.

295. In 2015, when Alliance learned that LifeScan was investigating the fraudulent adjudication practices described in this Complaint, Defendants Leavitt and Grant confirmed that the above-quoted disclosure to the Investor Defendants described those exact practices.

296. On June 23, 2015, after Grant concluded that LifeScan was investigating "the NDC issue," Leavitt e-mailed Grant:

David,

I just spoke with Jeff [Smith]. Not sure if he said he's talked to you about this yet or not, but wanted you [and Alliance's outside counsel] to have a call tomorrow and start thinking about developing a loose plan of defense and try to identify, to the extent possible, what kind of liability we could have from this?

Also, to help bring [outside counsel] up to speed, I wonder if we ought to provide him the paragraph on this issue that is in the schedules in Mercato's purchase agreement?

Later on June 23, 2015, Grant replied:

Justin,

I think providing the schedule to [outside counsel] is a great idea. I am not sure where to lay my hands on it.

297. On June 24, 2015, in response to this request, Leavitt forwarded Grant the

language from the disclosures made to the Investor Defendants:

Certain subsidiaries of Purchaser are licensed as retail pharmacies. Such subsidiaries applied for such license classification because each of the pharmacy benefit managers, with whom such subsidiaries have contracted, owns its own mail order companies and will not contract with such subsidiaries if such subsidiaries are licensed as a mail order pharmacy; however, all of such subsidiaries' business is through mail order. Such subsidiaries bill the patient's insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide. Due to such practices of such subsidiaries, it is possible that a pharmacy benefit manager may terminate its relationship with such subsidiary and seek contractual remedies

298. Similarly, after Defendant Koopersmith's October 22, 2015 e-mail to Defendants Wistner and Hughes discussing Goldsmith's complaints about Alliance's fraudulent billing practices, Grant began to prepare for the possibility of a shareholder or securities action against Alliance. On October 29, 2015, Grant sent Alliance's outside counsel the "Purchaser Disclosure Schedules" made to AHN's Board of Directors, including Koopersmith on behalf of Pritzker Group.

299. On October 30, 2015, Grant e-mailed Leavitt, writing that Alliance had a strong defense against any shareholder derivative or securities actions seeking to hold Alliance's management responsible to Alliance's investors for adjudication fraud because "there were sufficient disclosures on these issues." In other words, Alliance had informed its investors about its practice of adjudication fraud and could not be sued by the investors for allegedly concealing it from them.

The Hughes Entities

300. The Hughes Entities were represented on Alliance's Board of Directors by Defendant Hughes, who was fully aware of Alliance's fraudulent practices.

301. Hughes was appointed to the Alliance Board as a result of the Hughes Entities' substantial investment in Alliance's predecessor entity, Ingram. Hughes's service on the Alliance Board was part of his duties for the Hughes Entities. Hughes used the information

he obtained as a member of Alliance's Board to keep the Hughes Entities apprised of Alliance's activities and help the Hughes Entities manage their investments.

302. When Hughes operated and managed Alliance's practices of fraudulent adjudication, he did so for the purpose of maximizing Alliance's profits for the benefit of the Hughes Entities and with the knowledge and approval of the Hughes Entities. Hughes acted as an agent of the Hughes entities when operating and managing Alliance's fraudulent enterprise.

303. Hughes was the "Manager" of Kesman Hughes & Company, which in turn was the "Manager" of HS MedSource Holdco, the company that purchased over \$4 million in "Series A Preferred" stock from Ingram in March 2012. Kesman Hughes & Company, Hughes & Company, and Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC are related entities.

304. As of the date of this Complaint, Hughes & Company's public-facing website, www.hughes-co.com, advertises Alliance as part of its investment portfolio. Hughes also conducted business as a member of Alliance's Board of Directors through an e-mail address with the @hughes-co.com domain. For example, Hughes's October 26, 2015 e-mail to Defendants Koopersmith, Wistner, Jeffrey Smith, and Grant stating that Alliance's practice of fraudulent adjudication was "not new" was sent from his @hughes-co.com e-mail address. The Hughes & Company website also states that Hughes & Company's address is 161 North Clark Street, Suite 1310, Chicago, Illinois 60601, which is the same address registered with the Illinois Secretary of State for Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC.

305. The March 23, 2012 Amended and Restated Operating Agreement of Ingram lists HS MedSource Holdco, LLC as the sole owner of Ingram's Series A Preferred Units. That same document lists HS MedSource Holdco, LLC's address as 747 North LaSalle Boulevard, Suite 500, Chicago, Illinois 60654, which also is listed as the address of Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC in UCC and other filings.

306. Alliance's deceptive and fraudulent practices are believed to have been explicitly disclosed to the Hughes Entities in the Series A Preferred Unit Purchase Agreement effecting the Hughes Entities' investment in Ingram.

307. The Hughes Entities invested substantial sums in Ingram knowing that its business was based on deceiving PBMs and fraudulently adjudicating NFR strips as retail strips. By their investment, the Hughes Entities substantially assisted Ingram, and subsequently Alliance, in carrying out their fraudulent activities.

308. Rather than use their position on Alliance's Board of Directors to stop Alliance's fraudulent scheme, the Hughes Entities chose to protect their substantial investment in that scheme. Through Hughes, the Hughes Entities continued to operate and manage Alliance, which they knew to be a fraudulent enterprise, until Alliance went bankrupt in 2017.

Mercato Partners

309. Mercato Partners was represented on Alliance's Board of Directors by Defendant Wistner, who was fully aware of Alliance's fraudulent practices.

310. Wistner was appointed to the Alliance Board as a result of Mercato Partners' substantial investment in Alliance. Wistner's service on the Alliance Board was part of her duties for Mercato Partners. Wistner used the information she obtained as a member of Alliance's board to keep Mercato Partners apprised of Alliance's activities and help Mercato Partners manage their investment.

311. When Wistner operated and managed Alliance's practices of fraudulent adjudication, she did so for the purpose of maximizing Alliance's profits for the benefit of Mercato Partners and with the knowledge and approval of Mercato Partners. Wistner acted as an agent of Mercato Partners in operating and managing Alliance's fraudulent enterprise.

312. Mercato learned of Alliance's deceptive and fraudulent practices

independently of Wistner. It was Greg Warnock—Mercato’s co-founder and managing director—and not Wistner who signed the Unit Purchase Agreement effectuating Mercato’s multi-million dollar investment in Alliance’s predecessor, Ingram. This agreement disclosed Ingram’s engagement in adjudication fraud.

313. In a draft of Ingram’s proposed disclosures that had been edited by Mercato’s counsel and sent to Ingram for review, Mercato’s counsel added language stating:

The following disclosures in items 381-390 of this Schedule 2.25 are made solely for informational purposes, shall not be deemed to be part of the representations and warranties made in the Purchase Agreement, shall not qualify any such representations and warranties, and shall not affect any Purchaser Indemnitee’s right to indemnification for any Adverse Consequence, if any, related thereto.

Immediately below this exculpatory language, schedule 2.25.385 contained the disclosure alleged below stating that Ingram’s pharmacies “bill the patient’s insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide.”

314. This exculpatory language does **not** appear in the final version of the disclosures incorporated by reference into the Unit Purchase Agreement effecting Mercato’s investment. In other words, Mercato was aware of Ingram’s fraud and conceded that it was not entitled to indemnity from Ingram with regard to any liabilities arising from that fraud.

315. Incorporated into the May 15, 2013 Series B Preferred Unit Purchase Agreement effecting Mercato Partners’ investment in Ingram was a schedule of disclosures made by Ingram to Mercato. Schedule 2.25 was titled “Material Contracts,” and Disclosure 2.25.397 stated:

Certain Subsidiaries are licensed as retail pharmacies. Such Subsidiaries applied for such license classification because each of the pharmacy benefit managers, with whom such Subsidiaries have contracted, owns its own mail order companies and will not contract with such Subsidiaries are licensed as a mail order pharmacy; however, all of such Subsidiaries’ business is through mail order. **Such Subsidiaries bill the patient’s insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide.** Due to such practices of the Subsidiaries, it is possible that a pharmacy benefit manager may

terminate its relationship with such Subsidiary and seek contractual remedies, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company and its Subsidiaries.

316. Mercato Partners invested substantial sums in Ingram knowing that its business was based on deceiving PBMs and fraudulently adjudicating NFR strips as retail strips. By their investment, Mercato Partners substantially assisted Ingram, and consequently Alliance, in carrying out their fraudulent activities.

317. Following Mercato's investment in Ingram, Warnock served as Mercato's representative on Alliance's Board of Directors. Wistner took over Warnock's duties as Mercato's representative on Alliance Board in October 2013.

318. Wistner regularly informed Mercato of Alliance's operations, including the information contained in Alliance board meeting slide presentations and compliance memoranda.

319. Rather than use its position on Alliance's Board of Directors to halt Alliance's fraudulent scheme, Mercato chose to protect its substantial investment in that scheme. Through Wistner, Mercato Partners continued to operate and manage Alliance, which it knew to be a fraudulent enterprise, until Alliance went bankrupt in 2017.

Pritzker Group

320. Pritzker Group was represented on Alliance's Board of Directors by one of its partners, Defendant Koopersmith, who was fully aware of Alliance's fraudulent practices.

321. Koopersmith was appointed to the Alliance Board as a result of Pritzker Group's substantial investment in Alliance. Koopersmith's service on the Alliance Board was part of his duties for Pritzker Group. Koopersmith used the information he obtained as a member of Alliance's board to keep Pritzker Group apprised of Alliance's activities and help Pritzker Group manage their investment.

322. When Koopersmith operated and managed Alliance's practice of

fraudulent adjudication, he did so for the purpose of maximizing Alliance's profits for the benefit of Pritzker Group and with the knowledge and approval of Pritzker Group. Koopersmith acted as an agent of Pritzker Group in operating and managing Alliance's fraudulent enterprise.

323. Pritzker Group knew of Alliance's deceptive and fraudulent practices independently of Koopersmith.

324. Incorporated into the January 17, 2014 Asset Purchase Agreement effecting Ingram's acquisition of AHN was a list of Purchaser Disclosure Schedules; Ingram was the "Purchaser." Schedule 4.13 was titled "Claims and Proceedings," and the first disclosure in that Schedule stated:

Certain subsidiaries of Purchaser are licensed as retail pharmacies. Such subsidiaries applied for such license classification because each of the pharmacy benefit managers, with whom such subsidiaries have contracted, owns its own mail order companies and will not contract with such subsidiaries if such subsidiaries are licensed as a mail order pharmacy; however, all of such subsidiaries' business is through mail order. **Such subsidiaries bill the patient's insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide.** Due to such practices of such subsidiaries, it is possible that a pharmacy benefit manager may terminate its relationship with such subsidiary and seek contractual remedies, which could have a Purchaser Material Adverse Effect.

325. Koopersmith, in close consultation with his colleagues at Pritzker Group, and acting on behalf of Pritzker Group, approved Ingram's purchase of AHN, knowing that Ingram was engaged in adjudication fraud and that the combined entity would continue to be engaged in adjudication fraud.

326. Thereafter, Pritzker Group maintained and actively managed its investment in Alliance, knowing that its business was based on deceiving PBMs and fraudulently adjudicating NFR strips as retail strips. By this investment, Pritzker Group substantially assisted Alliance in carrying out its fraudulent activities.

327. As part of his duties as Pritzker Group's agent on Alliance's Board,

Koopersmith provided Pritzker Group with regular updates on Alliance's operations, including the information contained in Alliance board meeting slide presentations and compliance memoranda.

328. Rather than use its position on Alliance's Board of Directors to stop Alliance's fraudulent scheme, Pritzker Group chose to protect its substantial investment in that scheme. Through Koopersmith, Pritzker Group continued to operate and manage Alliance, which it knew to be a fraudulent enterprise, until Alliance went bankrupt in 2017.

Zions Knowingly and Substantially Assisted Alliance's Fraud

329. On June 24, 2014, Alliance and Zions executed a Credit Agreement refinancing Alliance's \$36 million credit facility. That agreement explicitly acknowledged that Alliance was engaged in a number of illegal activities. The agreement also expressly acknowledged that Alliance's business was fundamentally fraudulent.

330. The Credit Agreement expressly disclosed that the Alliance Pharmacies sometimes illegally distribute test strips in states where they are not licensed to do so:

From time to time, certain Subsidiaries of Borrower have shipped diabetic testing supplies to customers located in various states where such Subsidiary has not been (and may still not be) licensed

331. The Credit Agreement also acknowledged that Alliance most likely violated State Anti-Kickback Statutes:

Approximately thirteen states have statutes patterned after the federal Anti-kickback Statute which prohibits payment of any remuneration for referrals of Medicare beneficiaries, though such state statutes are applicable to private insurance beneficiaries. Those states could construe payments for qualified leads on a per lead basis as a violation of those statutes.

332. The Credit Agreement acknowledged that Alliance operated in violation of HIPAA.

333. Most importantly, the Credit Agreement expressly acknowledged the

fraudulent “foundational practice” on which Alliance’s business was based: selling NFR strips but submitting them for insurance reimbursement as retail strips.

334. In particular, schedule 5.16, paragraph 17 of the Credit Agreement explicitly acknowledged that Alliance Pharmacies shipped mail-order NFR strips to patients but billed PBMs for retail strips. That disclosure states:

Certain Subsidiaries of Borrower are licensed as retail pharmacies. Such Subsidiaries Applied for such license classification because each of the pharmacy benefit managers with whom such Subsidiaries have contracted owns its own mail order companies and will not contract with such Subsidiaries if such Subsidiaries are licensed as a mail order pharmacy however substantially all of such Subsidiaries business is delivered by common courier. **Such Subsidiaries bill the patients insurance under the retail pharmacy benefit but ship mail order diabetic testing supplies nationwide.** Due to such practices of such Subsidiaries it is possible that a pharmacy benefit manager may terminate its relationship with such subsidiary and seek contractual remedies.

335. Having acknowledged that Alliance’s business was premised on fraud, Zions proceeded to structure the Credit Agreement for the express purpose of assisting and enabling this fraud. Indeed, helping Alliance to conceal its widespread fraud was the essential rationale for the Credit Agreement.

336. Prior to entering into the Credit Agreement, Don Rands, a Zions Senior Vice President, presented a proposal to Zions’ Senior Loan Committee that showed he was fully aware of Alliance’s fraudulent business model and wanted Zions to abet the fraud.

337. Rands’s loan proposal explained that “[Alliance] has chosen to run its claims through 12 regional pharmacies to diversify its claims so that the volume of any one pharmacy does not appear significant or potentially damaging to the PBMs.”

338. The proposal further explained that because PBMs “could choose to cancel a reimbursement contract in place with a retailer,” Alliance “has chosen to diversify through its network of 12 regional pharmacies—where [Alliance] will ship product to the pharmacies and have the local pharmacies process and ship the supplies and then submit a

reimbursement claim to the [PBM] for adjudication (review, processing, and payment of a medical service claim).” By routing claims through “independent pharmacies,” Alliance created “a shield . . . from reimbursement pressure from the PBMs while diversifying concentrations.”

339. Zions structured the Credit Agreement to help Alliance deceive PBMs into believing that its subsidiaries were independent pharmacies. Under the Credit Agreement, a complex web of nominally separate bank accounts belonging to Alliance’s subsidiaries was formed. Although the accounts appeared to outsiders to be independent accounts belonging to independent companies, that was not the case. Instead, the accounts would “sweep” into a centralized account controlled by Alliance. This structure, implemented by Zions, permitted Alliance to disguise the fact that supposedly “independent” pharmacies were in fact operating together as part of a single fraudulent enterprise to effect a common fraudulent scheme.

340. The banking services that Zions provided to Alliance thus were purposefully and knowingly directed at facilitating Alliance’s fraudulent business model.

341. At the time Zions undertook to assist Alliance’s fraudulent enterprise by entering into the Credit Agreement, Zions was not a newcomer to the pharmacy industry. To the contrary, Zions Bancorporation owns ProviderPay. According to its website, ProviderPay is a “leading provider of third-party payment and reconciliation solutions to all types of pharmacies” that “specializ[es] in helping pharmacies manage and improve financial performance through payment management, reconciliation, and remittance solutions.” In fact, Alliance was a ProviderPay customer and used its software to track the insurance reimbursements it obtained by fraud.

342. Zions also was not unfamiliar with Alliance before it undertook to assist Alliance’s fraud by entering into the Credit Agreement. Kent Madsen has been the Managing Director of Zions SBIC since 2000; was a member of Zions’ Board of Directors from 2006–

2015; and has been a member of Zions' Board of Advisors since 2015. Madsen also is a personal friend of Defendant Jeffrey Smith and an early investor in Alliance.

343. Although the Credit Presentations prepared in connection with Zions' Credit Agreements with Alliance attest to compliance with relevant banking regulations governing loans to bank "insiders" like Madsen, those Presentations do not mention Madsen's investment in Alliance.

344. During the course of its business relationship with Alliance, Zions became aware that LifeScan, which it knew was a test strip manufacturer, had asserted claims against Alliance for the fraud described above. In December 2015, Alliance informed Zions that LifeScan "believes it may have claims against one or more Subsidiaries of [Alliance], and that its potential claims arise from product sourcing issues in connection with the sale of diabetic testing strips."

345. On August 5, 2016, Alliance and Zions executed the Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement. As in the Credit Agreement itself, Zions acknowledged that Alliance's business was predicated upon the Alliance Pharmacies shipping NFR strips to patients but billing PBMs for retail strips.

346. In the Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement, Zions acknowledged that PBMs had sought to recover nearly \$7 million in reimbursements wrongfully provided to Alliance Pharmacies that were in breach of their contracts with PBMs due to this fraud:

During various audits of Borrower or its Subsidiaries, pharmacy benefit managers have discovered discrepancies and, in connection therewith, have demanded that Borrower or its Subsidiaries pay a recovery amount determined by the pharmacy benefit manager

347. The Second Amendment to the Credit Agreement also acknowledged Alliance Pharmacies had lost their contracts with PBMs after the PBMs discovered those pharmacies' fraud.

348. In a deposition on October 6, 2017, Scotty Deeds, the Zions official responsible for the Alliance loan, confirmed that at the time Zions lent money to Alliance, it understood Alliance would ship mail-order test strips to customers while billing PBMs for retail strips. Deeds further confirmed that Zions understood there could be potential legal consequences if the PBMs discovered how Alliance was doing business. Nevertheless, Zions agreed to facilitate Alliance's fraud by providing the credit necessary to operate the business.

DAMAGES

349. Between 2011 and 2017, the Alliance Pharmacies submitted reimbursement claims for approximately 1,836,174 50-count boxes of Roche test strips. During this same period, the currently-known Alliance Pharmacies and their affiliates purchased approximately 1,787 boxes of Roche retail strips.

350. With the exception of the reimbursement claims for 1,787 boxes of Roche retail strips that Alliance actually purchased from authorized wholesalers, the Alliance Pharmacies' reimbursement claims for retail strips were fraudulent. 1,834,387 of the 1,836,174 boxes for which the Alliance Pharmacies submitted retail reimbursement claims were in fact boxes of NFR strips.

351. The pharmacy beneficiaries who purchased these 1,834,387 boxes of Roche NFR strips would have purchased Roche retail strips but for Defendants' fraud. Indeed, the beneficiaries likely had little idea the test strips they purchased were not intended for sale to customers such as themselves. Accordingly, but for Defendants' fraud, Roche would have sold 1,834,387 additional boxes of retail strips.

352. Roche is entitled to compensatory damages in the amount of the difference between the price for which it sold the NFR strips and the price at which it would have sold the retail strips the pharmacy beneficiary should have received. This amounts to no less than \$87

million.

353. Defendants' fraudulent adjudications also caused Roche to wrongfully issue over \$87 million in rebates to PBMs and other payers. As described above, Roche issued these rebates as a direct result of Defendants' fraudulent submission of insurance claims for retail strips. The rebates were wrongfully issued because only retail strips were eligible for rebate and Defendants did not dispense retail strips, despite submitting insurance claims saying they had.

FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of Federal RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) (Against all Defendants Except ZB, N.A.)

354. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

355. At all relevant times, Roche Diagnostics Corp. and Roche Diabetes Care, Inc., were “persons” within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(3) and 1964(c).

356. At all relevant times, Jeffrey C. Smith; Steven L. Hadlock; Sahily Paoline; David Grant; Justin Leavitt; Blaine Smith; Travis Hughes; Alison Wistner; Adam Koopersmith; Lee H. Rosebush; Hughes & Company; Hughes & Company Investment Partners, LLC; Kesman Hughes & Company, LLC; HS Medsource Holdco, LLC; Mercato Management, LLC; Mercato Partners, LLC; Mercato Partners Growth II GP, LLC; Mercato Partners Growth II, L.P.; Mercato Partners Growth Affiliates II, L.P.; Mercato Partners AI II, L.P.; Mercato Partners Ingram, LLC; Mercato Partners Ingram Co-Invest, LLC; Jabodon PT Company; Pritzker Group Venture Capital LLC; NWV-Alliance LLC; and NWV-Alliance-2 LLC (collectively, the “RICO Defendants”) were “persons” within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(3) and 1962(c).

357. The entities identified in paragraphs 53–57 above formed an association-in-fact for the purpose of obtaining NFR blood-glucose test strips; dispensing them to patients by mail order; submitting false insurance claims representing that they had dispensed retail strips;

and concealing the nature of this scheme from insurance companies, PBMs, and manufacturers like Roche. This association-in-fact was a continuing and cohesive unit with specific and assigned responsibilities and constituted an “enterprise” within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1961(4). This enterprise comprises Alliance Medical Holdings, LLC d/b/a Alliance Health and its predecessor corporations (§ 53), as well as:

- A. Alliance’s individually operating, nominally “independent” pharmacies that Alliance managed, operated, and/or controlled (§ 57);
- B. Alliance’s corporate-owned pharmacies, as well as the “independent” pharmacies that Alliance later acquired (§ 57);
- C. Alliance’s purchasing and wholesaling subsidiaries (§ 55); and
- D. Alliance’s operating, managing, and holding entities (§ 56).

358. Each RICO Defendant, by engaging in the acts set forth in above, including those set forth in paragraphs 198–328, participated in the operation and management of the enterprise. At all relevant times, this enterprise was engaged in, and its activities affected, interstate and foreign commerce, within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

359. Each RICO Defendant, by engaging in the acts set forth above, including those set forth in paragraphs 198–328, conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the enterprise’s affairs through a “pattern of racketeering activity” within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1) and (5), in violation of RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c).

360. The RICO Defendants, on multiple occasions, and in furtherance of their scheme to defraud and to obtain money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, knowingly caused to be sent and delivered across state lines by commercial interstate carrier shipments of products that were represented to be Roche’s retail strips but in fact were different products. Each shipment of NFR strips falsely adjudicated using the NDC for retail strips constituted a

separate violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1341 and a separate act of racketeering. The RICO Defendants' purchase and receipt by interstate carrier of Roche or other test strips also was integral to the operation and maintenance of the scheme.

361. The RICO Defendants, on multiple occasions and in furtherance of their scheme to defraud and to obtain money by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, knowingly caused to be transmitted, by means of wire communication in interstate or foreign commerce, writings, signs, signals, pictures, and sounds, in violation of the federal wire fraud statute, 18 U.S.C. § 1343. Each false insurance reimbursement claim was transmitted by means of wire communication in interstate or foreign commerce and constituted a separate violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1343 and a separate act of racketeering. The RICO Defendants' use of interstate wire communications to continually upload, transmit, and receive patient data and information regarding prescriptions to and from Alliance entities, including via Alliance's proprietary PPMS software; to create and maintain NPI and NCPDP database entries regarding the Alliance entities; and/or to establish additional Alliance entities was also integral to the scheme and the operation and maintenance of the enterprise.

362. Each RICO Defendant committed and/or aided and abetted the commission of two or more of these racketeering acts in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1341, and/or 1343. In fact, Defendants' racketeering acts were multiple and repeated, with tens of thousands of acts occurring every year from 2011 until Alliance's bankruptcy in 2017.

363. These multiple racketeering acts were related and constituted a "pattern of racketeering activity" within the meaning of 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5). The acts alleged were related to each other by virtue of common participants; common victims (Roche and other manufacturers of test strips); a common method of commission; and the common purpose and common result of defrauding Roche and insurers, and of enriching the RICO Defendants while

concealing their fraudulent activities.

364. Roche was directly and proximately injured by the RICO Defendants' pattern of racketeering activity because Defendants' fraudulent adjudication data was passed directly from pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs to Roche and served as the sole basis and justification for Roche's payment of rebates to those pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs.

365. Roche also was directly and proximately injured by Defendants' pattern of racketeering activity because each time Defendants fraudulently substituted a box of Roche NFR strips for the box of Roche retail strips that they claimed to have dispensed, and for which they were reimbursed by pharmacy-benefit insurance companies, such substitution deprived Roche of the sale of a box of Retail Strips that Roche would have sold absent Defendants' fraudulent substitution.

366. As a result of their misconduct, the RICO Defendants are liable to Roche for its injuries.

367. The scope of the RICO Defendants' fraudulent enterprise is not known, and the RICO Defendants' demonstrated pattern of deceptiveness indicates they may have perpetuated their scheme through entities as yet unknown.

368. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Roche is entitled to recover threefold its damages plus costs and attorneys' fees.

SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Violation of New Jersey RICO, N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-2(c) (Against all Defendants Except ZB, N.A.)

369. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

370. At all relevant times, Roche Diagnostics Corp. and Roche Diabetes Care,

Inc., were “persons” within the meaning of RICO, N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:41-1(b) and 2C:41-4(c).

371. At all relevant times, the RICO Defendants were “persons” within the meaning of RICO, N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:41-1(b) and 2C:41-2(c).

372. The entities identified in paragraphs 53–57 above formed an association-in-fact for the purpose of obtaining NFR blood-glucose test strips; dispensing them to patients by mail order; submitting false insurance claims representing that they had dispensed retail strips; and concealing the nature of this scheme from insurance companies, PBMs, and manufacturers like Roche. This association-in-fact was a continuing and cohesive unit with specific and assigned responsibilities and constituted an “enterprise” within the meaning of RICO, N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-1(c). This enterprise comprises Alliance Medical Holdings, LLC d/b/a Alliance Health and its predecessor corporations (¶ 53), as well as:

- E. Alliance’s individually operating, nominally “independent” pharmacies that Alliance managed, operated, and/or controlled (¶ 57);
- F. Alliance’s corporate-owned pharmacies, as well as the “independent” pharmacies that Alliance later acquired (¶ 57);
- G. Alliance’s purchasing and wholesaling subsidiaries (¶ 55); and
- H. Alliance’s operating, managing, and holding entities (¶ 56).

373. Each RICO Defendant, by engaging in the acts set forth above, including those set forth in paragraphs 198–328, participated in the operation and management of the enterprise. At all relevant times, this enterprise was engaged in, and its activities affected, trade or commerce, within the meaning of RICO, N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-2(c).

374. Each RICO Defendant, by engaging in the acts set forth above, including those set forth in paragraphs 198–328, conducted or participated, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of the enterprise’s affairs through a “pattern of racketeering activity” within the meaning

of RICO, N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-1(a) and (d), in violation of RICO, N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-2(c).

375. As alleged in paragraphs 360–361 above, each RICO Defendant committed and/or aided and abetted the commission of numerous violations of the federal mail and wire fraud statutes, 18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1341, and/or 1343. These violations of Federal law constituted “racketeering activity” under N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-1(a)(2).

376. In addition, the RICO Defendants, on multiple occasions, knowingly made or caused to be made false, fictitious, fraudulent, or misleading statements of material fact in electronic claims and/or records that they submitted, caused to be submitted, or attempted to cause to be submitted, in support of claims for reimbursement from insurance companies and/or insurance policies in violation of N.J. Stat. § 2C:21-4.6. Each fraudulent submission constituted a separate violation of N.J. Stat. § 2C:21-4.6, and a separate incident of racketeering under N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-1(a)(1)(o). Each RICO Defendant committed and/or was complicit in the commission of two or more of these racketeering incidents in violation of N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:2-6 and/or 2C:21-4.6.

377. Defendants’ racketeering incidents were multiple and repeated, with tens of thousands of acts occurring every year from 2011 until Alliance’s bankruptcy in 2017.

378. These multiple racketeering incidents were related and constituted a “pattern of racketeering activity” within the meaning of N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-1(d). The incidents alleged were related to each other by virtue of common participants; common victims (Roche and other manufacturers of test strips); a common method of commission; and the common purpose and common result of defrauding Roche and insurers, and of enriching the RICO Defendants while concealing their fraudulent activities.

379. Roche was directly and proximately injured by the RICO Defendants’ pattern of racketeering activity because Defendants’ fraudulent adjudication data was passed

directly from pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs to Roche and served as the sole basis and justification for Roche's payment of rebates to those pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs.

380. Roche also was directly and proximately injured by the RICO Defendants' pattern of racketeering activity because each time Defendants fraudulently substituted a box of Roche NFR strips for the box of Roche retail strips that they claimed to have dispensed, and for which they were reimbursed by pharmacy-benefit insurance companies, such substitution deprived Roche of the sale of a box of Retail Strips that Roche would have sold absent Defendants' fraudulent substitution.

381. As a result of their misconduct, the RICO Defendants are liable to Roche for these injuries.

382. The scope of the RICO Defendants' fraudulent enterprise is not known, and the RICO Defendants' demonstrated pattern of deceptiveness indicates they may have perpetuated their scheme through entities as yet unknown.

383. Pursuant to N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-4(c), Roche is entitled to recover threefold its damages plus costs and attorneys' fees.

THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Conspiracy to Violate Federal RICO, 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d) (Against all Defendants)

384. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

385. At all relevant times, Roche Diagnostics Corp. and Roche Diabetes Care, Inc., were “persons” within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(3) and 1964(c).

386. At all relevant times, each Defendant was a “person” within the meaning of RICO, 18 U.S.C. §§ 1961(3) and 1962(c).

387. Each Defendant was associated with the Alliance enterprise described above, and agreed and conspired to violate 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c), that is, agreed to conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through the pattern of racketeering activity described herein, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d). Defendants committed and caused to be committed a series of overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy and to affect the objects thereof, including but not limited to the acts set forth above in paragraphs 198–348.

388. Defendants’ scheme depended upon, among other things, (a) the Alliance Pharmacies’ serving as false fronts to which fraudulent adjudications could be attributed; (b) the Alliance Pharmacies’ maintenance of the appearance of independence when contracting with and obtaining reimbursements from PBMs; (c) the submission of fraudulent insurance claims to insurers and PBMs for the purposes of obtaining undeserved reimbursements; (d) the collection of the undeserved reimbursements made to each Alliance Pharmacy into Alliance’s corporate accounts without revealing the pharmacy’s affiliation with Alliance; (e) a large credit facility that ensured continued operations despite fluctuations in corporate revenue caused by frequent PBM chargebacks and contract terminations; (f) a financial institution willing to provide such a credit facility with the assets of Alliance Pharmacies serving as collateral, even though such assets frequently would lose substantially all their value as the result of PBM chargebacks and contract terminations.

389. Roche was directly and proximately injured by Defendants’ pattern of racketeering activity because Defendants’ fraudulent adjudication data was passed directly from pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs to Roche and served as the sole basis and justification for Roche’s payment of rebates to those pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs.

390. Roche was directly and proximately injured by the RICO Defendants' pattern of racketeering activity because each time Defendants fraudulently substituted a box of Roche NFR strips for the box of Roche retail strips that they adjudicated, and for which they were reimbursed by pharmacy-benefit insurance companies, such substitution deprived Roche of the sale of a box of Retail Strips that Roche would have sold absent Defendants' fraudulent substitution.

391. As a result of their misconduct, Defendants are liable to Roche for these injuries.

392. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964(c), Roche is entitled to recover threefold its damages plus costs and attorneys' fees.

FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Conspiracy to Violate New Jersey RICO, N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-2(d) (Against all Defendants)

393. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

394. At all relevant times, Roche Diagnostics Corp. and Roche Diabetes Care, Inc., were “persons” within the meaning of RICO, N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:41-1(b) and 2C:41-4(c).

395. At all relevant times, each Defendant was a “person” within the meaning of RICO, N.J. Stat. §§ 2C:41-1(b) and 2C:41-2(c).

396. Each Defendant was associated with the Alliance enterprise described above, and agreed and conspired to violate N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-2(c), that is, agreed to conduct and participate, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of the enterprise through the pattern of racketeering activity described herein, in violation of N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-2(d). Defendants committed and caused to be committed a series of overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy and to affect the objects thereof, including but not limited to the acts set forth above

in paragraphs 198–348.

397. Defendants’ scheme depended upon, among other things, (a) the Alliance Pharmacies’ serving as false fronts to which fraudulent adjudications could be attributed; (b) the Alliance Pharmacies’ maintenance of the appearance of independence when contracting with and obtaining reimbursements from PBMs; (c) the submission of fraudulent insurance claims to insurers and PBMs for the purposes of obtaining undeserved reimbursements; (d) the collection of the undeserved reimbursements made to each Alliance Pharmacy into Alliance’s corporate accounts without revealing the pharmacy’s affiliation with Alliance; (e) a large credit facility that ensured continued operations despite fluctuations in corporate revenue caused by frequent PBM chargebacks and contract terminations; (f) a financial institution willing to provide such a credit facility with the assets of Alliance Pharmacies serving as collateral, even though such assets frequently would lose substantially all their value as the result of PBM chargebacks and contract terminations.

398. Roche was directly and proximately injured by Defendants’ pattern of racketeering activity because Defendants’ fraudulent adjudication data was passed directly from pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs to Roche and served as the sole basis and justification for Roche’s payment of rebates to those pharmacy-benefit insurance companies and PBMs.

399. Roche was directly and proximately injured by Defendants’ pattern of racketeering activity because each time Defendants fraudulently substituted a box of Roche NFR strips for the box of Roche retail strips that they adjudicated, and for which they were reimbursed by pharmacy-benefit insurance companies, such substitution deprived Roche of the sale of a box of Retail Strips that Roche would have sold absent Defendants’ fraudulent substitution.

400. As a result of their misconduct, Defendants are liable to Roche for these

injuries.

401. Pursuant to N.J. Stat. § 2C:41-4(c), Roche is entitled to recover threefold its damages plus costs and attorneys' fees.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

**Fraud (Including Aiding and Abetting Fraud and Conspiracy to Commit Fraud)
(Against all Defendants)**

402. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

403. Defendants knowingly and intentionally made and caused to be made false insurance reimbursement claims to insurance companies. These insurance reimbursement claims falsely stated that the Alliance Pharmacies had sold Roche's retail strips to patients, when in fact they had sold NFR strips. Defendants knowingly and intentionally deprived Roche of sales of retail strips and also caused the insurance companies to submit rebate claims to Roche based on fraudulent insurance claims.

404. Defendants made or caused to be made those false representations with the intent of defrauding Roche. Specifically, Defendants made or caused to be made those false representations in order to profit from the higher reimbursements the insurance companies pay for boxes of retail strips. Defendants knew that the insurance companies could only pay such high reimbursements because they submitted claims for, and received, rebates from Roche.

405. Defendants, as the executives, principals, directors, owners, and financiers of Alliance and/or the Alliance Pharmacies were personally involved in and approved of the fraudulent scheme. All Defendants had actual knowledge of, and substantially assisted in, the fraudulent scheme to sell NFR strips to pharmacy beneficiaries and obtain insurance reimbursements for fraudulent claims.

406. Each Defendant intentionally provided substantial assistance to the others

and to Alliance and the Alliance Pharmacies in advancing the fraud against Roche.

407. Defendants could not have perpetrated their fraud without the substantial and material assistance of each other Defendant. Each Defendant benefited from the success of the fraud.

408. Defendants unlawfully, knowingly, and willfully combined, conspired, confederated, and agreed together and with others to defraud Roche. All Defendants adopted the goal of furthering and facilitating this conspiracy.

409. Defendants committed and caused to be committed a series of overt acts in furtherance of the conspiracy and to affect the objects thereof, including but not limited to the acts set forth above.

410. Roche and the insurance companies justifiably relied on Defendants' misrepresentations and were unaware of Defendants' fraud.

411. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Roche has been injured in an amount not less than \$87 million.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Unjust Enrichment (Against all Defendants)

412. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

413. Defendants caused the Alliance Pharmacies to misrepresent to insurance companies that the product they were selling was retail strips when they in fact sold NFR strips. These misrepresentations were passed along by the insurance companies to Roche, directly causing Roche to pay the insurers millions of dollars in rebates.

414. As a result of these false representations, Defendants wrongfully obtained a monetary benefit to which they were not legally entitled.

415. Each Defendant personally benefitted as a result of the additional profits Defendants made as a result of the diversion scheme. Defendants have no right to retain these unjust gains.

416. If Defendants are permitted to keep this monetary benefit, it would be manifestly unjust.

SEVENTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Negligent Misrepresentation (Against all Defendants)

417. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

418. Defendants misrepresented to pharmacy plans that they were selling retail strips when in fact they were selling NFR strips. These statements of fact and material omissions were false and misleading. Additionally, these statements and omissions were negligent because Defendants did not exercise reasonable care in verifying the accuracy of these statements or in ensuring that they did not fail to make material disclosures.

419. Defendants did not take any affirmative steps to correct their materially false statements or material omissions.

420. Defendants had a duty to provide the pharmacy plans with accurate information because they knew and intended the pharmacy plans would rely on their false representations and material omissions in providing reimbursements to Defendants. Defendants further knew and intended Roche would rely on Defendants' false representations and material omissions in providing rebates to pharmacy plans.

421. The pharmacy plans and Roche reasonably relied upon Defendants' misrepresentations and material omissions and were unaware that they were false.

422. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Roche was injured in an amount not

less than \$87 million.

EIGHTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF

Tortious Interference With Prospective Business Relation (Against all Defendants)

423. Roche hereby repeats and re-alleges the allegations in paragraphs 1–353 above as if set forth fully herein.

424. Defendants caused the Alliance Pharmacies to misrepresent to insurance companies that the product they were selling was retail strips when they in fact sold NFR strips.

425. These misrepresentations deprived Roche of the sale of millions of dollars' worth of retail strips and wrongfully caused Roche to pay millions of dollars in rebates to insurance companies.

426. Defendants' malicious interference with Roche's reasonable expectations of economic advantage caused losses to Roche.

427. As a result of Defendants' conduct, Roche was injured in an amount not less than \$87 million.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against all Defendants as follows:

(a) an order entering judgment in favor of Plaintiffs against Defendants, jointly and severally;

(b) an order awarding Plaintiffs damages in an amount to be determined, but in no event less than \$87 million;

(c) an order awarding Plaintiffs pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;

(d) an order awarding Plaintiffs punitive damages;

(e) an order awarding Plaintiffs reasonable attorneys' fees and other costs;

(f) a permanent injunction against Defendants, as well as all of those in active concert or participation with them, with notice thereof, enjoining and restraining all of them from engaging in the unlawful conduct alleged herein; and

(g) for such additional relief as the Court finds just and appropriate.

DATED: March 19, 2019____

By: /s/ Peter C. Harvey

Peter C. Harvey, Esq.

Geoffrey Potter, Esq. (*pro hac vice* application pending)

Aron Fischer, Esq. (*pro hac vice* application pending)

Timothy A. Waters, Esq. (*pro hac vice* application pending)

R. James Madigan III, Esq. (*pro hac vice* application pending)

Nicholas R. Hartmann, Esq. (*pro hac vice* application pending)

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

Roche Diagnostics Corp. and

Roche Diabetes Care, Inc.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs Roche Diagnostics Corp. and Roche Diabetes Care, Inc. hereby demand a trial by jury on all claims asserted in their complaint.

CERTIFICATION OF NON-ARBITRABILITY AND NON-MEDIATION

In accordance with Local Rule 201.1(d)(1), I certify that the within matter is not subject to compulsory arbitration or to mediation because this action does not consist only of money damages not in excess of \$150,000, exclusive of interest and costs and any claim for punitive damages.

DATED: March 19, 2019__

By: /s/ Peter C. Harvey
Peter C. Harvey, Esq.

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